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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PEACE WITH CHINA.

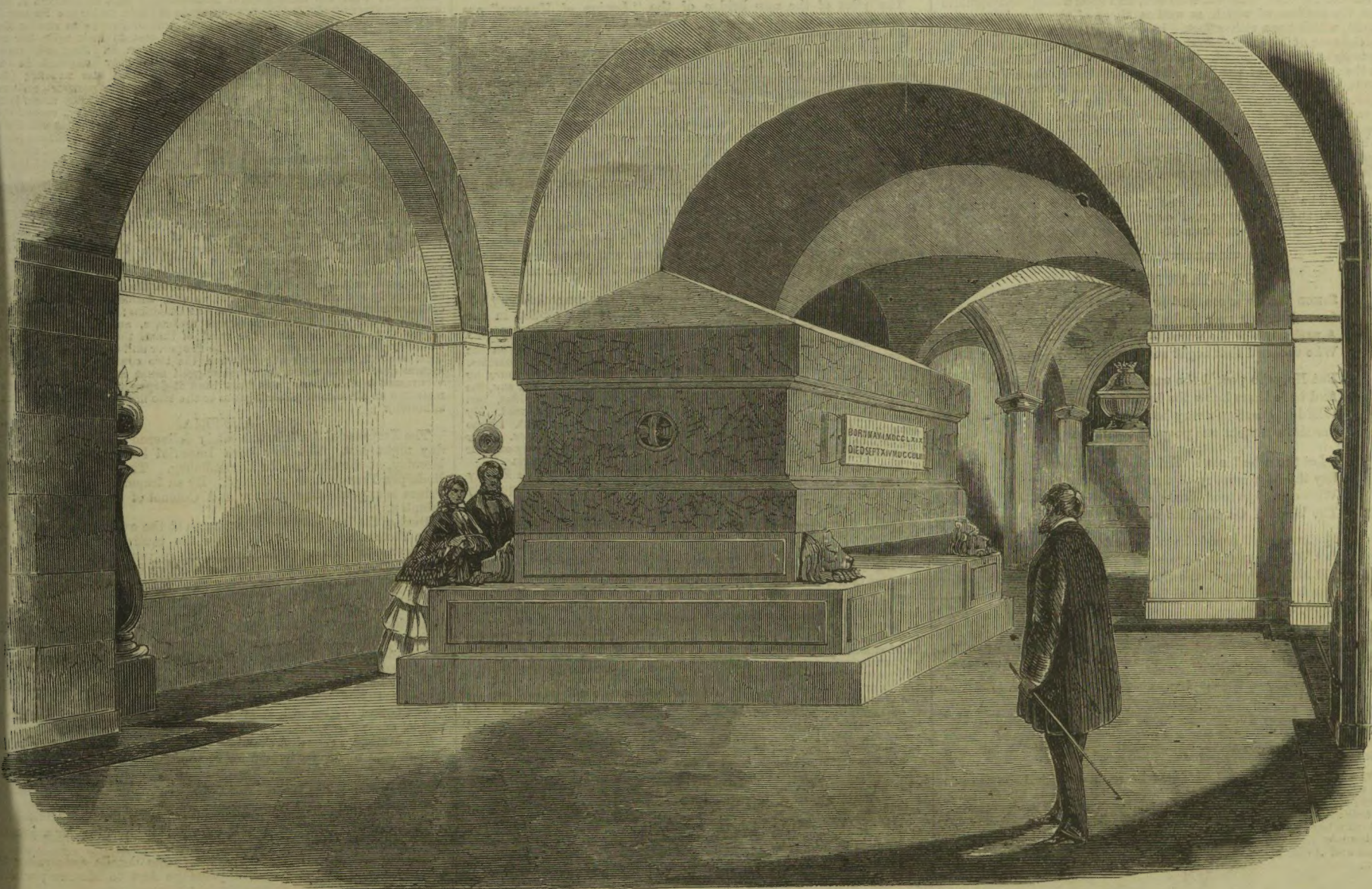
WHILE the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States were rapidly interchanging, through the medium of the Atlantic Telegraph, their messages of peace, goodwill, and of a friendship which we hope is destined to be perpetual, a mounted courier was slowly traversing the steppes and wilds of Central Asia bearing to Europe something more substantial even than the fair words of these distinguished persons. Peace was alike the burden of the Transatlantic and the Transasiatic messages. The one was an aspiration for a future blessing, the other was the announcement of a present reality. The Emperor of Russia was the first to learn the news that the Chinese authorities and the British Plenipotentiaries in the Peiho River had concluded a treaty of peace, and immediately on the arrival of the courier communicated the fact by telegraph to the Court of the Tuileries, whence in due course it was flashed along the wire to London. Doubts have been thrown upon the authenticity of the intelligence, not because of its improbability, but solely because it reached Europe by an unusual route. But there seems to be no sufficient grounds for disbelief. The dates are consistent, the conclusions are such as might be expected from the foregone facts, and the solution of the difficulty exactly such as might have been anticipated from the known character of the belligerents. Even should the announcement turn out to be untrue as regards present time, the course of events will make it true hereafter. And, as we are of the number of those who accept it as authentic, we comment upon it in that conviction.

To Lord Palmerston's Administration undoubtedly belongs the

credit of the result which our sailors and our negotiators have attained. The war was undertaken on their responsibility, and by their judgment. It was opposed in vain by the ultra-peace enthusiasts of what is called the Manchester school, and by the party of politicians now in power. It was brought to a close by the Plenipotentiary appointed by Lord Palmerston. The Administration of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli deserves only the credit that springs from their having had the good sense to forget in power the foolish words which they spoke in opposition, and to carry out with proper spirit the national policy of their maligned, but in this respect wise, predecessors in office, as soon as they exchanged the comparatively irresponsible office of carpers and critics for the highly responsible position of members of a British Government.

So far well. But will the Derby Administration, having ended by a satisfactory peace the war which in its commencement and progress they so heartily condemned, have the wisdom so to act upon the Chinese as to make the peace productive of its legitimate fruits? Shall it be a peace leading to friendship and cordiality of intercourse, or a barren peace, productive of nothing but the temporary cessation of strife? As far as European experience throws a light on the subject, the late war proves that nothing is to be got from the reason, but everything from the fears, of the Chinese. In these days of rapid communication, when no part of the earth's surface is in reality as distant from another in point of time as London was from Paris or Vienna half a century ago, it is impossible that the Chinese should be allowed to blockade the highways of the world, and shut themselves up in isolation against the rest of mankind. China, *bongré* or *malgré*, must be

made to enter into the great commonwealth of nations, and perform her allotted part of the world's duties. And how are these conceited and stolid Orientals—as full of malice as they are of cunning—to be taught the duties they owe to themselves as well as to the human family? A war against them is what a civilised nation ought strenuously to avoid, as a thing inconsistent with dignity. It is almost as inglorious and unsatisfactory to fight them as it would be to fight legions of flies or armies of locusts. It is but too easy to destroy them; but, after thousands of them have fallen victims to their ignorance rather than to their temerity, the survivors not only bear no animosity against the victors, but do not seem to know, more than a plague of wasps or of blackbeetles would know, that such hecatombs of their species have fallen under the blows of a superior race. They value human life at such a trifle that the loss of ten, twenty, or fifty thousand men has but little effect on their lazy and hazy intellects. Whatever effect it may have is confined to the precise locality where the disaster occurred, and rarely travels to so distant an orb as that murky star amid the obfuscation of which the supreme Government resides in a state of stolidity and imperturbability almost as great as that of an oyster. The Emperor, mentally blind, is governed by mandarins as blind as and a great deal more knavish than himself; and the result in the present as in all preceding quarrels with Europeans is a sudden yielding of demands whenever the plaintiff penetrates near enough to Peking to arouse the bodily fears of the tardily-awakened defendant. For these reasons we have but little faith in the intentions of the Chinese to abide by the terms of the treaty. If the British, together with the French, the Russians, and the



THE WELLINGTON TOMB IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Americans—who will all share the advantages to be derived—do not keep up a constant pressure upon the Chinese, the treaty will speedily become a dead letter. The old and inveterate inertia of the people will be the first impediment to the growth of proper relations with the too busy "barbarians" of the West; and their equally ancient and equally inveterate malignity, and their exasperating assumption of superiority, will breed constant excitement to quarrels. Even our English doctrinaires of Manchester, Oxford, and elsewhere, begin to see that China must not only be opened, but kept open; that, as we have wedged ourselves in, we must drive the wedge still deeper. The Chinese are in reality far more interested in being admitted within the circle of European civilisation than Europe is in being admitted to free intercourse with them. When there shall be—as inevitably there must be—a submarine telegraph from Aden to Bombay and Calcutta, and another from Calcutta to Canton, we shall begin to hear of "Young China," as we have heard of "Young England" and "Young France;" and the moral wall of conceit and prejudice which the Chinese have built around their empire will be as useless in shutting out the world as that physical wall which they built against the Tartars. When to this aid to free intercourse shall be added, the presence of a British Ambassador at Peking, and a few British gun-boats always within hail of the Peiho River, the eyes of the Chinese will be kept open to the actual circumstances of the world. The presence of Ambassadors from America, Russia, and every civilised country that thinks it worth while to trade with China or cultivate friendly relations with its Sovereign, will help to complete the political education of the Chinese. It is not to be expected that the Derby Administration will take in hand the telegraph to India; but it is expected of them, notwithstanding their bygone speeches and votes, that they will do towards China as to render future war impossible. This can only be done by imparting to them a true knowledge of the power and the wants of Christian nations. Ambassadors are often nuisances or incumbrances in Europe; but in China they will serve the useful purpose of bringing by degrees into the comity of nations, and of regenerating, socially and politically, if not religiously, one of the richest, most industrious, and, all things considered, the most extraordinary people on the face of the earth. With our traders in their cities, our representatives at their Court, and our steam-ships in all their rivers and harbours, even Chinese apathy will yield, and Chinese pride consent to learn its littleness and want of foundation.

TOMB OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

AFTER nearly six years' delay, the resting-place of the remains of the great Duke of Wellington in our metropolitan cathedral have been completed, and the public are admitted to view the same. On the day of the funeral the coffin of the duke was temporarily placed upon the sarcophagus of Nelson in the crypt, immediately under the centre of the dome of the cathedral. Here the remains rested for two years, when it was resolved to remove them into another compartment of the crypt, about forty feet eastward. Meanwhile Mr. Penrose, the conservator of the cathedral, undertook to prepare for the reception of the coffin a suitable sarcophagus. The material was sought upon the Continent, but in vain; and at length it was determined to appropriate for the purpose a huge porphyry boulder which had lain for ages upon the Treffray estate at Luxafan, in Cornwall. Here, in the field whereon it was found, the intensely hard material was cut into the form of a sarcophagus, and polished by steam power, and, being completed, was conveyed to the cathedral, to be deposited in the centre of the cryptal chamber already mentioned. The colour is rich reddish brown, with yellowish markings; and the sarcophagus is placed upon a base of light granite, each of the four corners being sculptured with a lion's head. On one side of the sarcophagus is inscribed "Arthur, Duke of Wellington;" and upon the opposite side, "Born May 1, 1769. Died September 14, 1852." And at each end, and upon a boss, is an heraldic cross, the outlines of which, as well as those of the inscription, are in gold, which has a rich effect. In each angle of the chamber is a candelabrum of highly-polished red granite, from which rise jets of gas to light the apartment. The floor is laid with Minton's tiles, and the appearance of the tomb and the sepulchral chamber, if not sumptuous, is grand and massive. The tomb is stated to have cost £1100. As the visitor enters the chamber he sees in the distance the sarcophagus containing the remains of Nelson. The crypt has been cleansed throughout, and, after the visitor has inspected the tomb of the great duke, he may find other objects to interest him in several monumental effigies preserved from the ruins of the old cathedral, as well as among the memorials of painters and architects here deposited, not forgetting that of Sir Christopher Wren and his family. The chapel in St. Paul's is open free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and on other days on the payment of sixpence, to defray the expenses of lights and attendants.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

SINCE there was sea, and brave men from its shore
Launch'd their rude barks far countries to explore,
A pathway o'er the waves their final end,—
Who dream'd that that august union could transcend?

But He, who pour'd the waters from his hand
And bade them know the barriers of the land,
Will'd in Creation's very hour, to keep
For times remote one purpose of the Deep.

"Let there be" sea! Enfolded in that word
Lay the dark myst'ry of the Electric Cord,
With countless heart-beats craving to be read—
The Ward of Ocean in its sunless bed!

Nations on either side kneel down to praise!
Let Wonder melt in Love before God's ways,
Till all the pulses of the vital Wire
Throb Hallelujahs full of heavenly fire!

August 6, 1858.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand (says the *New York Herald*) that it is already in contemplation to lay, in connexion with the Atlantic Telegraph, a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Sydney, Cape Breton, or to Portland, Maine. Preparations are being made to survey the coast and ascertain the best mode of carrying out the design. The submarine cable is held to be much preferable to a land line, inasmuch as it is not liable to damage from the winter storms, which are always so destructive to the wires suspended on land. From Portland to New York will be the next connection, and that will follow in quick time.

SPANISH RAILWAYS.—The Madrid journals state that the tunnels on the Madrid and Valladolid railway, between Madrid and the Escorial, are finished, and that the other works are being actively proceeded with. Upwards of 800 men are employed on the first thirty miles of the line. A great number are also engaged in cutting the tunnels of Paradilla and Navalgrande, situated between Madrid and Avila. In the section between Burgos and Avila 2785 men are actively at work.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

AMID the general lull at present in Paris the chief event of the day is the termination of the Conference, the members of which have at last brought their protracted labours to a close, and are dispersing in all directions to regain their homes.

It is whispered that there seems to be, since the decided relaxation of the cordiality of the relations between England and France, a tendency between the latter nation and Russia to draw closer together; indeed, the advantages to be obtained by such an alliance have been pretty freely discussed; but whether there be anything serious in such an idea, or whether it be only put forward in idleness or as a sort of feeler, is as yet difficult to judge. We merely register the fact of such a topic brought on the tapis.

It seems that the difficulties, jealousies, and discontents brought forward in the attempts to arrange the new Algerian Government are endless. *Maréchal Vaillant* is said to have sent in his resignation to the Emperor, who has refused to accept it, and it is considered as by no means improbable that the Minister of Marine will follow the example of his colleague.

Prince Napoleon has received a case containing twenty-five bottles of excellent wine, of this year's vintage, from M. Berthet, a large grower in Algeria.

The Emperor's speech at the grand Breton banquet caused a good deal of disappointment, relating, as it did almost exclusively, to subjects of merely local interest, whereas it was expected that in it he would give a general idea of his views and intentions with regard to internal politics. It is said that the Bretons propose to offer a petition to Louis Napoleon to confer on the Prince Imperial the title of Duc de Bretagne.

Two persons are reported to have received and refused the offer of the appointment of Commissaire Special at Jeddah, and it was not until the Consul General at Alexandria was charged with the task of finding some one ready to take upon himself the perilous post that it was filled. The French press speaks with increasing bitterness of the appearance of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople, and great is its rage and disappointment at not having yet succeeded in getting fairly quit of that much-dreaded diplomatist.

The accounts of the harvest are, for the most part, unfavourable, to the point of being alarming. The system of *la petite culture*, especially effecting the fodder in such seasons as the present, must cause a dreadful sacrifice of cattle, which the farmers, being unable to feed, are obliged to kill. This is an evil that will tell on several succeeding years. As some compensation, though not a very great one, the vintage promises to be remarkable; but the evenness of the temperature and the ripeness of the wood this year brings all the grapes to maturity nearly at the same time, so as to render their being rapidly gathered most essential to their safety.

On the 15th was laid, at Marseilles, the first stone of the Imperial Palace about to be erected there.

At the port St. Nicolas, opposite the Louvre, may be seen some new steamers, constructed at Bercey, of 300 and 400 tons, built for the purpose of trading between London and Paris direct. Four days is the time required to make the journey.

A marriage is projected between Mlle. Eveillard and M. Emorat on the return of the latter from Jeddah, whither he has accompanied M. Sabattier, the new Commissaire Spécial.

The Emperor and Empress have completed their tour through Brittany, having been received everywhere with demonstrations of loyalty and attachment. Their Majesties returned on Saturday last to the privacy and repose of St. Cloud.

Lord Palmerston was received by the Emperor on Wednesday morning at the Palace of St. Cloud.

The bombardment of Jeddah is condemned by some of the Paris prints, who affect to consider it as a slight to the French Government.

The piles of the new bridge of the "Legion of Honour" are being driven in the Seine, midway between the Tuileries Garden and the Quay d'Orsay.

Rear-Admiral Count Gourdon, who, on account of his age, will shortly be put on the reserved list, is to be replaced as Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg by Rear-Admiral Fabvre, and will be raised, it is said, to the dignity of Senator.

The French Government intends to construct a fort on the top of the Col de la Faucille, in the Dappen. It will command the only pass in the Jura from which an army could enter France from Switzerland. Three millions of francs have been granted for this purpose by the Emperor, and the works are to be at once commenced.

The Bishop of Tarbes has instituted a commission, consisting of nine canons of the cathedral and other eminent ecclesiastics, charged to ascertain if the alleged appearance of the Holy Virgin to a little girl in the grotto of Lourdes was real, and if the cures said to have been effected by the use of the waters of the grotto are, supposing them to be true, to be ascribed to supernatural or natural causes. The prelate directs the commission to consult scientific men on the subject.

The Municipal Council of Algiers has voted a congratulatory address to Prince Napoleon, to which the Prince has replied in the following terms:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the congratulations you offer me on the occasion of my nomination to the department of Algeria and the colonies. It is my fervent desire to deserve the Emperor's confidence and yours, by giving a vigorous impulse to the affairs of our colony. As you say, the glorious work of conquest is accomplished—the no less glorious, but slower and more fruitful, one of colonisation is scarcely commenced. My efforts shall tend to insure its progress and hasten its development. I hope soon to judge by myself, on the spot, of the state of the country. Your experience of its wants will then be a precious aid to me. I rely on your zeal, as you may rely on my devotedness to the interests of Algeria.

The European Conference, which concluded its labours on Friday week, commenced them on the 22nd May, and it has consequently been occupied nearly three months. It held two sittings in May, the 22nd and 26th; four in June, the 5th, 10th, 14th, and 19th; seven in July, the 3rd, 7th, 10th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, and 30th; six in August, the 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, and 20th. Thus, in all there have been nineteen sittings. The *Constitutionnel* gives the following semi-official account of the result of the Paris Conference relative to the Danubian Principalities:—

The Conference charged with the organisation of the the Principalities has finished its task after three months of laborious sittings. But the result of its labours will, as has been announced, only be published when the ratifications have been exchanged. Meantime we are enabled to give a brief summary of the more important points of the new organisation.

The fundamental principle of the union, as understood by France, has not prevailed. This is a result which might easily have been foreseen, as the views of the majority of the signing Powers were well known. But if the Government of the Emperor has not obtained what it desired, and what it still maintains to be the best basis for the new state of things—that is to say, a complete union—it nevertheless appears that what has been done is a step towards that union, and even that the new organisation sanctions it and realizes it in many respects.

The two Principalities, if we are well informed, will receive perfectly identical political institutions, and this identity prevails throughout. Thus, equality before the law, taxation, personal liberty, property, privileges of caste, and admission to public employment, are identical in both Principalities.

A sort of Council of State, permanent and common to both Principalities, is invested with considerable powers, especially as regards the institution of laws. This council will be nominated by the Hospodars and Assemblies of the two Principalities.

A high court of justice and of appeal, the members of which will be appointed for life, will be instituted in common for both Principalities. As regards the elective assemblies, each Principality will have its own—elected, not by universal suffrage, but according to a fixed census. These assemblies will have an important part in the mechanism of the government. For instance, they will elect the Hospodars, hitherto appointed by the Porte. They will be selected by the Assembly of each Principality, bound under certain conditions of candidature determined by the Convention. The Sublime Porte will simply perform the act of investiture of the Hospodars.

No act of the Hospodar will be valid unless countersigned by a Minister. The responsibility of the Ministers towards the Legislative Chambers is clearly and severely defined, and these Chambers will possess a serious control.

The question of the *corvées* has also been considered.

The young King of Oude, with a numerous suite, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday last. He embarked on Monday in the French mail-packet for Alexandria.

The session of the Council-General of the department of the Loire was opened on Monday by Count de Persigny, who has been appointed its president. Upon that occasion the Count made an eloquent and very interesting speech. After some preliminary observations, M. de Persigny spoke as follows in relation to the alliance between England and France:—

Long accustomed to dread the slightest movements of France (alternately revolutionary and conquering), Europe did not at first behold without uneasiness the re-establishment on the French throne of a family proscribed by the treaties of 1815. But, whatever may have been the real sentiments of the great Powers at the moment of the recognition of the Empire, it is certain that all now congratulate themselves on seeing in France a strong and powerful Government, respected and wise, which, after a glorious war, has been able to make a not less glorious peace. Such is the universal satisfaction at beholding the strength which the re-establishment of the Empire has given in Europe to principles of order and to monarchical ideas, that it effaces the impression which the rivalry of the Powers may have received from the new greatness of France. And to-day it may be said that never since 1815 have the relations of France with Europe been at once so honourable and so friendly. Nevertheless, a cloud, which might have been dangerous, has lately obscured our relations with a country whose alliance had been most happily cemented and fruitful, and it has required nothing less than all the wisdom and all the reciprocal friendship of the two Sovereigns to prevent a coldness between the two Powers. Happily, as was said by the Emperor at Cherbourg, if it were sought to revive the rancours of passions of another period, these would fall before the good sense of the public. In fact, gentlemen, the interests of the two nations are now so closely united that it would be difficult even for the blindest passions to bring them to a complete rupture. So great has become this community of interests that, if to-morrow London or Paris were burned down, we should reciprocally have to support enormous commercial losses; and, while a catastrophe occurring to Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg would excite but our sentiments of commiseration, in London, on the contrary, our interests would suffer almost as severely as in Paris itself. Now, when two nations have reached that point, they are evidently destined daily to draw closer their present union (*Très bien! très bien!*) Let us first consider the interest of the English alliance for France. With England, we are masters of the seas, and consequently we have nothing to fear for our frontiers. No coalition against us is possible: general peace is assured. Our country can therefore devote itself, without any mental pre-occupation, to the utmost development of its activity, and may peacefully complete the foundation of its institutions. We have, moreover, no longer any material rivalry with England, since she has opened to our commerce, as freely as to her own, the access to her immense colonies; it is not her fault, if, persisting in our system of production at high prices, we do not know better how to profit by it.

As to England, her interest in the French alliance is, perhaps, still more manifest. She completed in 1814 and 1815 the conquest of the maritime and colonial supremacy which was the object of her desires, and to which she was in some sort destined by her insular position, and by the genius of her inhabitants. That supremacy she now enjoys beyond dispute, and she says to herself that if she had another struggle with France, even if (which God forbid!) the fate of battles should reserve for us new disasters, the only result she could obtain would be the maintenance in possession of what she already has, that is to say, of her maritime and colonial supremacy, and consequently she would have much to lose and very little to gain by a war with France. (*C'est vrai!*) By a complete transformation of her interests England, then, has arrived at this, that she to-day desires the friendship of France as much as forty years ago she was hostile to her; and such is, in fact, her present repugnance to separate her interests from ours, that, in two grave circumstances, in determining to make, in concert with us, first war and then peace, she perhaps took counsel (was influenced by) rather from our situation than from her own (Applause). How, then, in the reciprocal disposition of the two countries, shall we account for what passed after the *attentat* of the 14th of January? (Marked attention.) By the most vulgar explanation—by a series of misunderstandings on both sides of the Channel. Already, since the peace, public opinion in England had taken umbrage at certain diplomatic incidents; but, on learning the *attentat* of the 14th of January, England was unanimous in stigmatising the odious crime. At that period the true English public—that public which in reality directs and governs the State, which is accustomed to see order come out of the greatest agitations, to disdain all the excesses of the press; to take no heed, in short, of any of the exaggerations of liberty—the English public, I say—knew nothing either of the previous attempts organised in England against the Emperor, or of the doctrines professed by a portion of the refugees; it was, in all sincerity, as ignorant of all those infamies as it was innocent of them. It was, then, with the most painful astonishment that it thought it saw, assuredly erroneously, in the speeches made at Paris, under the impression of the public emotion, a disposition on the part of France to render England responsible for the *attentat* of the 14th, and to look upon her suspiciously. From that moment public opinion in England, unanimous in denouncing the assassination, suddenly stopped in the midst of the manifestations which it on all sides was making (Sensation). Then, when the change, good or bad, in the passport system—so unjustly represented to the public as an act of distrust towards the English themselves, and especially the addresses of the army, came to put the climax to the irritation of men's minds, then occurred what will always happen in a free country when the national feeling is brought into play—popular passions no longer knew any bounds, and the political situation was dominated by those passions. Thus, while we thought we had to complain of the disposition of our allies towards us, the English people, on its side, thinking itself deeply wounded by France, no longer obeyed any sentiment but that of its irritation. This irritation naturally provoked in France another quite as stormy, and which might have been dangerous had not the Emperor's elevated reason and spirit of justice been there to appreciate the true cause of our neighbours' attitude. But, gentlemen, whatever may have been those deplorable misunderstandings, whose recurrence it at least is easy now to prevent, they have changed nothing in the situation of the two nations. What remains indisputable is that the new instincts of England lead her as naturally to draw closer to France as they formerly did to keep at a distance from her; that ours follow a like direction; that, in spite of misunderstandings and of little reciprocal umbrage, and in spite of the intrigues of parties which make the most of them, the great English public sincerely desires the friendship of the Emperor and of France (applause); that, in short, there is really between the two countries no interest, no serious question, in which the simplest good sense cannot put the two Governments in accordance; and that thus it depends only on ourselves to maintain an alliance so advantageous to the two nations (General marks of adhesion).

AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria was safely delivered of a Prince on Saturday night last. The new born Imperial Prince was baptised on Monday, at the Château du Luxembourg. The Prince is christened Rodolphe Francis Charles Joseph. By an Imperial decree, the infant Prince is appointed proprietor and Colonel of the 19th regiment of infantry.

During the late military manœuvres at the camp of Neunkirchen, near Vienna, an incident took place the motives of which have not yet been cleared up. The Hungarian regiment, Don Miguel, fired ball cartridge on a German regiment, drawn up in front of it, killing three men and seriously wounding eight others.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 18th inst. announce a modification of the Turkish Ministry.

Ruchdi Pacha, Minister of War during the Crimean war, is appointed Minister without a portfolio.

Riza Pacha, in addition to the War Office, is given the direction of the Artillery.

The Grand Vizier will, it is said, be replaced, and other changes will be made.

The Ministers revealed the state of the finances of Turkey to the Sultan, who reproached them for not having spoken out before.

The French Ambassador has obtained a reduction of tithes, the levying of which was scandalously abused.

RUSSIA.

Their Imperial Majesties left on Monday morning for a journey through the empire.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives some details concerning the journey:—The Emperor and Empress go first to Moscow; whence

they are to proceed to Nishni Novogorod, where the great fair which usually attracts more than 100,000 persons, is now being held. On their return to Moscow the Empress goes back to St. Petersburg, and the Emperor proceeds to Warsaw, where he is expected about the 15th proximo. His route thence to St. Petersburg will be by Kowno and Wilna, and he is to be back there early in October. At Warsaw the final arrangements for the camp are being actively completed. It is said that the Prince of Prussia and other German Princes are to be present at the reviews. At Wilna a large number of Lithuanian proprietors are expected to await the Emperor's passage, and to solicit the re-establishment of the university at Wilna, suppressed under the reign of Nicholas.

The same letter supplies a statistical document in proof of the intellectual progress of Russia. It states that in 1857 there were 1425 original works and 201 translations published in the empire. Compared with the population, the number is not large, but it is more than thrice as great as it was a few years ago. The number of books imported from abroad in 1857 was estimated by the censor's returns at 1,613,562 volumes, of which 3547 were forbidden and re-exported.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael of Russia intend, it is said, to leave St. Petersburg for the Caucasus, where they will take part in the military operations against Schamyl and the mountaineers which are to open in the autumn.

The Emperor has definitively settled the question of the flags of the empire. The colours are to be arranged horizontally in the following order, commencing from the top—black, yellow, and white. The first two correspond to the black eagle of the empire in a yellow field. The cockade is in black and gold colour, for the reason that, since Paul I. and under the Empress Anne, flags of those colours were used. The white responds to the cockade which was worn under Peter the Great and Catherine II. It was Alexander I. who united the three colours by joining to the black and yellow cockade of Paul I. the white one of Peter the Great.

UNITED STATES.

The completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has created an excitement all over the States. Bonfires, illuminations, processions, firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and thanksgiving in churches, are amongst the means adopted in celebration of the great event. It is stated in a New York paper that the transatlantic mail averages 16,000 letters a day. The fact gives some idea of the vast amount of business which would be done by a transatlantic telegraph.

General Walker had left New Orleans for Alabama.

President Buchanan left Bedford springs for Washington on the 18th, much improved in health.

The rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by the people of Kansas formed the subject of discussion in the organs of the Administration and the Opposition.

An efficient military staff is being organised for the Washington and Oregon territories, preliminary to the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians.

A force of 2500 men will be kept in Utah. The affairs of the territory are represented by some to be in a good condition. Other accounts, however, are unfavourable. "The news from Utah," says the *New York Times*, "is not hopeful of peace prospects. The temper of the Mormons continues hostile, and the old grudge against the Gentiles is but imperfectly covered by the existing armistice; and there is reason to apprehend a fresh outbreak at any moment, the probabilities of a new difficulty previously hinted at being rendered stronger by recent advices. Brigham Young is reported to be in a cross and sullen humour; his followers refuse the commonest courtesies to Gentile visitors; the Peace Commissioners have retired disgusted; and none of the federal officials are regarded with favour except Governor Cumming. Mormons were returning in a body to Salt Lake City, bringing their wives and children with them, and the place was resuming its wonted aspect." A correspondent of the *Times* authenticates the story of 2500 emigrants sailing from Liverpool for Utah in 1854, and only 300 reaching the "promised land." Premising that Mrs. Sutherland, his authority, is "the intelligent and highly-accomplished daughter of a London gentleman whose name is familiar in your literary circles," he says:—

Mrs. Sutherland started from the Missouri only three or four days behind the hand-carts, which her party frequently overhauled at their camping places, subsequently falling behind again. She tells me that the mortality was so great from starvation, exposure, and cold, that pits were dug, in which from a dozen to twenty corpses found a common grave. So used did the party become to these ghastly scenes, and so callous from familiarity with death, that it was not an uncommon scene to witness the survivors sitting upon the bodies of the dead, just prepared for burial, and in this attitude eating their hastily-prepared and scanty meal. Towards the last the graves were scarcely covered, and the wolves exhumed their tenants soon after, scattering the skeleton remains of their horrid feasts upon the wayside. Mr. Sutherland (her husband) was one of a party who came out from Salt Lake to escort the emigrants through the mountains, and his testimony is that only about 300 starved, emaciated, ragged, and frost-bitten persons entered the Valley with them, although from 2300 to 2500 started upon this journey of terrors.

CANADA.

The Ministerial crisis is at an end. The new Cabinet is thus constituted:—George E. Cartier, Attorney-General for Lower Canada; John Ross, President of the Council; John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General for Upper Canada; Sidney Smith, Postmaster-General; Alexander T. Gall, Inspector-General; John Rose, Solicitor-General for Lower Canada; George Sherwood, Receiver-General; Charles Alley, Secretary of the Province; Louis V. Sicotte, Commissioner of Public Works; Philip M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands; N. T. Belleau, Speaker of the Legislative Council. Parliament was forthwith to be prorogued.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Phaëte* steamship arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, from the Cape of Good Hope, with the mails. She left Table Bay July 21; St. Helena, July 30; Ascension, August 2.

Sir George Grey was about to leave for the frontier on his mission of mediation between the Boers and Basutos.

Table Bay improvements were to be commenced towards the end of the year. Convicts are to be employed on the work.

Umhala, a Kaffir chief, has been delivered up to the British authorities by his own people.

The Bishop of Graham's Town was about to visit the mission towns in Kaffraria.

The *Hermes* had returned from the Zambesi, bringing intelligence that the Livingstone expedition had effected an ascent of the river, and were all well. The expedition had parted company with the *Pearl*, and were about to proceed to Sete in the small steam-launch. The *Pearl* could with difficulty enter the main stream.

The convict barracks at Graham's Town had been destroyed by fire, the act of an incendiary.

A large number of emigrants had arrived from Holland.

The *Boscawen*, *Lynx*, and *Hermes* were in Simon's Bay.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A despatch from Washington of the 8th inst. states that the Monroe doctrine is to be carried out in Central America. This document says:—"Some months ago, when the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica met and amicably arranged the boundary between the two countries, they also prepared an address or appeal in the names of their respective Governments, and dispatched it to those of France and Great Britain, inviting their protection and assistance against the United States." Our Government has, in consequence, proceeded to act in such a manner as will plainly but firmly indicate to all foreign Powers that the United States will not consent to their interference in Central American affairs, nor to any measures which may have the effect of injuring our interests in that quarter, and obstructing the transit routes to and from the Pacific. The Government will act in accordance with the Monroe doctrine. Late reports from San Juan del Norte received at Aspinwall state that the Nicaraguan Government was in favour of Mr. Bely's canal plan in preference to those proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt and Messrs. Webster and Allen. It was said that Commodore Vanderbilt's 100,000 dollars in cash were not sufficient to impress the Nicaraguan Cabinet with effect towards him.

MONTENEGRO.—The Commission for settling the frontier of Montenegro has concluded its labours. The Commissioners are about to return to Montenegro. Prince Danilo, says the *Agram Gazette*, is not unwilling to recognise the suzerainty of the Porte, provided certain advantageous conditions are guaranteed to Montenegro by a treaty. But the majority in the Senate and Mirco, the brother of the Prince, would refuse their consent to that arrangement.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

VICTORIA, Queen of England, and James Buchanan, President of the United States, have spoken to each other through the electric wire, and the messages have been expressive of thankfulness to the Supreme Power for having permitted so prosperous an issue to the magnificent undertaking, and of hope that it may be the means of procuring and confirming peace between the two nations thus linked. Inferior personages have hastened to imitate the example of their rulers, and if it cause a smile to find an English Mayor solemnly congratulating a Transatlantic Mayor, and if an inquiry be suggested whether the Beadle of the Royal Exchange, London, will not soon claim his turn to salute, electrically, the Beadle of the Merchants' Exchange, New York, it must be remembered that is exactly what is wanted. The telegraph is not only or mainly for Queens and Presidents, but for all sorts and conditions of men, and the earlier they get accustomed to talk to one another across the seas, the sooner the great object of promoting cordial intercourse will be achieved. In the States, we should mention, there is a perfect fervour of enthusiastic admiration at the success of the electric squadron, and the animation with which the conquerors of the sea are welcomed by the Americans is a good deal in contrast with the coldness with which the proudest triumph of the century has been received in this country. However, in our slow and quiet way, we shall do what is right—in time.

Next we learn, via Russia and France, that China has yielded to the logic of cannon and bayonets (logic not employed until her ears were obstinately stopped against all others), and has conceded a treaty by which all her ports are thrown open, and all religions are ordained to be freely practised. It will take a long time to make the people of China understand that this treaty is in earnest; and we do not think that our gallant soldiers and sailors need despair of having sundry work to do before the Flowery Land is quite as safe a thoroughfare for Christians as Manchester and Marseilles. But supposing the news to be correct—and we hope this is not another tale of a Tartar—the gain to Europe is a great one, and the gain to China far greater. The originators of the Chinese war may observe, with further originality, when they hear Lord Derby congratulating the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli the Commons, upon this very important and successful piece of negotiation, *Sic vos non vobis*.

A melancholy railway accident has marked the domestic week. On one of the Midland lines, between Wolverhampton and Worcester, a casualty occurred to an excursion train, and the instant death of eleven persons, besides numerous terrible injuries, and almost numberless lighter ones, was the result. *Prima facie*, it would not appear that beyond the abominably dangerous system of monster excursions, there is a case for blame, care having been taken to separate a train which was thought too large. But whether it will not be found that other precautions, rendered absolutely necessary by the change, had been neglected, remains to be ascertained. Should this prove to have been the case, juries will doubtless be called in to arbitrate.

A slander case, in which the name of a distinguished man has been miserably mixed up, has supplied a topic for discussion. Mr. Landor, the aged, and, until lately, the venerable poet, was the defendant, and he was convicted of writing a series of libels against a Mrs. Yescombe, the wife of a clergyman at Bath. In consideration of the undying magnificent contributions Mr. Landor has made to English literature, we are more inclined to stand aside in silent sorrow on this occasion than to join in any howl against a man of eighty-three who has forgotten his dignity, and, from scourging emperors, kings, and bards, has stooped to write slanders against the wife of a clergyman. Lord Byron, to be sure, descended to satirise a lady's maid; but his virulent verses, though unworthy of him, were not abominable. When one ponders over the noble, and sometimes colossal thoughts which Landor in youth embalmed in the choicest language; in his "Conversations," and then beholds the aged writer disgracefully mixed up in the miserable scandals of a provincial town, it is difficult not to remember the heathen adage,—that those whom the gods love die young.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the members for the county, and many of the resident magistrates, were entertained on Wednesday at this celebrated mansion. It has been described as the "Star and Garter" and the "Trufalgur" combined in one. This hotel has been founded, it seems, by a company; and the tariff fixed upon is of such a moderate character that it is to be hoped it may eventually lead to a reform of the practices of other hotels. The entrance, through a lofty conservatory, or glazed saloon, is original and tasteful. The celebrated Grotto—constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at a cost of many thousand pounds, the favorite resort of the Duchess of York—is in as perfect a state as when George IV. (as Prince of Wales) was entertained there at a sumptuous supper. Raikes, in his "Memoirs," has much to say upon the subject.

MR. HERWALD WAKE, the gallant leader of the party of gentlemen and Sikhs who so brilliantly defended Arrah, has been feted by his fellow-townsmen at Northampton.

SIR IVOR BEIRNE GUEST, of Wycombe Manor, Winchester was apprehended at Elgin by the local police last week as a pickpocket. The hon. Baronet, who was on his way to dine with the Marquis of Huntley, had some difficulty in persuading the over-acute detective of his identity.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FASHION has now taken flight from London, and established her temporary abode in the gay watering-places of England and the Continent. Paris also feels the influence of the *mois de saison*. The drives and promenades of the Bois de Boulogne no longer exhibit their wonted gaiety. Parisian Fashion has fled to St. Cloud, Plombières, and Baden.

In the country, morning dress and negligé demand especial attention; consequently, a few hints on those styles of costume will be found acceptable at the present time. For morning dress, piqué and printed jaconet are favourite materials. White piqué, sprigged with small flowers in pink, blue, or lilac is very pretty, and extremely fashionable. Dresses of piqué are usually made with large casaque or loose jackets; the latter trimmed with needlework. For negligé costume and out-door dress, jackets of white marsella trimmed with needlework are much worn with skirts of silk or printed muslin. For a later period of the day dresses of *barège* or organdy are extremely appropriate. In morning costume in the country, and at the seaside, round flat hats of straw or leghorn are still preferred to bonnets; but for the evening promenade the latter are most generally adopted.

The skirts of dresses seem to increase rather than to diminish in expansion, and silk dresses are invariably made with either flounces or double skirts. Corses are very highly trimmed, and those of silk are almost invariably made with basques. Quilles are less worn than heretofore; but side trimmings formed of bows and passementerie, and tablier fronts, are much in favour. A skirt entirely plain is scarcely ever seen. Many dresses are made with low or half-high corsages, to be worn with pelerines or fichus of lace or worked muslin. These pelerines are usually round at the back, and have ends crossed in front. Some are made of black tulle, covered with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. These have a very pretty effect.

The fêtes at Cherbourg, as was expected, called forth a great display of elegant dress. The ladies of the French Court and their aristocratic English visitors vied with each other in tasteful and recherché costume. We may here describe a few dresses worn during the fêtes by ladies of distinguished rank.

A much-admired dress consisted of white chiné taffety, with three flounces each, edged with a cordon of Parma violet. The corsage, half high, was covered by a fichu of white tulle, trimmed with Venetian point. With this dress was worn a shawl of white lace, and a French chip bonnet, trimmed with bouquets of Parma violets.

An evening dress worn by one of the Empress' Dames du Palais was remarkable for originality of style. It consisted of very rich silk, of a brilliant tone of cerulean blue, and covered with small stars embroidered in white silk. The dress was made with a double skirt, and each of the silk skirts had the appearance of being worn over a skirt of white muslin, edged with broad Valenciennes lace. This effect was, however, produced merely by bands of muslin and lace attached to the silk skirts. The low corsage was trimmed with bands of silk (the same as that of which the robe was composed), and these bands were edged with Valenciennes and narrow ruffles of white taffety. The sleeves were trimmed in corresponding style.

One of the dresses of the Duchess of Sutherland has attracted much attention. The robe was of rich pink lampas, embroidered with silk so exquisitely lustrous that it presented the effect of silver. The robe was open in front, and worn over a skirt of white taffety, also embroidered with white silk, and trimmed with two flounces of rich Alençon lace. The pink robe was edged with festoons of lace, fastened by rosettes of pink silk, and in the centre of each rosette there was an agraffe of pearls. The trimming of the corsage and sleeves corresponded with that of the skirt, and in the centre of the corsage was a row of pearl agraffes.

Pocket-handkerchiefs for plain morning dress are simply edged with a hem, headed by a row of hem stitch. The handkerchief suited to demi-toilette is scalloped at the edge, and above the scalloping is a border of flowers in embroidery, or a row of embroidered medallions, surrounded by Valenciennes. The handkerchief for evening full dress is almost wholly composed of lace. The small portion of cambric in the centre is filled up by the crest and initials. The newest mourning pocket-handkerchiefs have exquisitely-embroidered borders in black or violet colour, with the crest or initials worked at one corner.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. (*Carriage Dress*).—Robe of white muslin with two skirts. The upper one is trimmed with three bouillons, within which are inserted runnings of mauve-coloured sarsenet ribbon. Pagodasleeves, with bouillons corresponding with those on the skirt, and edged with broad frills of needlework. The corsage is high to the throat, and confined at the waist by a ceinture of mauve-coloured ribbon, fastened in front in a bow and long flowing ends. Mantelet of white lace. Bonnet of white crape, covered by a fancheon of white blonde, which hangs loosely over the back of the crown.

Fig. 2. (*Carriage Dress*).—The robe is of a new material, called mousseline de chiné, and the colour is of a bright tint of Azoff green. The corsage is high, and has four points at the waist. A shawl mantelet of clear white muslin, trimmed with two frills with scalloped edges. Bonnet of French chip, trimmed with white sarsenet ribbon, and a fall of white blonde attached to the edge.

Fig. 3. (*Promenade Costume*).—Dress of silver-grey glacé, the skirt edged with a broad band of violet-coloured silk, having at each side a narrow row of velvet. The corsage (not shown in our illustration) is high to the throat, and has a basque at the waist edged with violet silk and velvet, like the skirt. The sleeves are of the pagoda form, with revers trimmed in corresponding style. Mantelet of black net, trimmed with four rows of black lace. Bonnet of mauve-coloured crape, trimmed with blonde: on one side a rosette, made of violet-coloured sarsenet ribbon. Parasol of violet silk, covered with black lace.

INAUGURATION OF A RUSSIAN GUN AT SEAHAM HARBOUR.

Few, if any, of our seaport towns can boast such youth and vigour as the harbour of Seaham. Less than thirty years ago it had no existence. A bold rocky foreshore, with little inlets and sandy bays, indicated its site. No fishermen's huts crowned the banks; no boats lay basting on the beach. As far as progress was concerned, all was at a dead stand. Now and then a few women from the neighbouring town of Sunderland might be caught sight of among the rocks in search of bait; or a stray artist, sketch-book in hand, in quest of the picturesque. No sounds reached the ear other than the scream of the gull or the constant chafing of the waves against the rocks.

Happily, other eyes than those of the painter scanned the place, and other drawings than those for mere ornament were made. The energetic mind of Charles Stewart, then Marquis of Londonderry, conceived a nobler destiny for this rocky shore than pictures and shellfish. He saw here a suitable place for the shipment of his coal for the London market. Battling with every difficulty, blasting out of the rocky cliff a dock, carving out a harbour, protecting it by piers, and indicating its bearings by a lofty lighthouse; laying down an iron road from his coal-mines; planting powerful steam-engines; erecting whole streets of workmen's dwellings and suitable workshops: in fact, starting Seaham Harbour, properly equipped.

As a natural consequence, ships crowd the dock and harbour; factories, houses, shops, schools, charitable institutions, churches, chapels, and public buildings, have sprung up, and visitors are now whirled to and fro on the railway from Sunderland. Thus has the great scheme of the late Marquis been crowned with complete success. Seaham has now 7000 inhabitants; and it is no uncommon occurrence for seventy vessels to leave at one tide. Like a true-hearted English lady, Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, after the death of the Marquis, carried on the work with increased vigour, trimmed up the place with taste and neatness, erected buildings with an eye to the beautiful, and still watches over the health and prosperity of the place with genuine solicitude; and as, year by year, she pays her visits, she invariably leaves some souvenir of her love and attachment for the place.

Seaham has recently been the scene of two interesting demonstrations on the occasion of a visit by the Marchioness of Londonderry to her seat at Seaham Hall.

On Monday, the 2nd instant, the children attending the various colliery schools founded and maintained by the Marchioness attended at Seaham Harbour, to receive from the hands of her Ladyship prizes for ability and good conduct. The ceremony took place in a large and handsome marquee erected for the occasion contiguous to the new school at Seaham Colliery. Upwards of 1300 scholars were present, who were conveyed to Seaham in colliery waggons, and then marched to the rendezvous, each school with the master or mistress at its head. The children were addressed by her Ladyship and the Lord Bishop of Durham in a spirit of affectionate and earnest simplicity.

The other demonstration which forms the subject of our Engraving was the inauguration of a Russian gun. This event took place on Saturday, the 31st ult., in the presence of two thousand of the principal inhabitants of Seaham and neighbourhood. The interesting trophy—a 36-pounder, weighing 66½ cwt.—was erected on a stone pedestal and placed in the centre of "The Green," which has been laid out as a public promenade, and faces the sea. Near to the spot was erected a platform for the accommodation of Lady Londonderry and her visitors, who arrived shortly after one o'clock—the Earl and Countess Vane, Lord Ravensworth, Lord A. Vane Tempest, the Countess of Portarlington, and the Misses Longley arriving first in an omnibus-carriage drawn by four greys, and followed by a second carriage in which was Lady Londonderry and the Bishop of Durham. Having ascended the platform, Lady Londonderry stepped to the front, and gave the signal for displaying the gun, which was covered by a large naval ensign. At this moment her Ladyship's private band struck up "God Save the Queen," and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the coast-guard men. This was followed by loud cheering, on the subsidence of which the assemblage was addressed by Earl Vane, Lord Ravensworth, and Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest. An address was then presented to the Marchioness of Londonderry expressing the gratitude of the inhabitants of Seaham for the important benefits recently conferred by her Ladyship upon the place; to which the Marchioness replied as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I confess that the spontaneous and unexpected expression of your kind feeling towards me has caused me the deepest



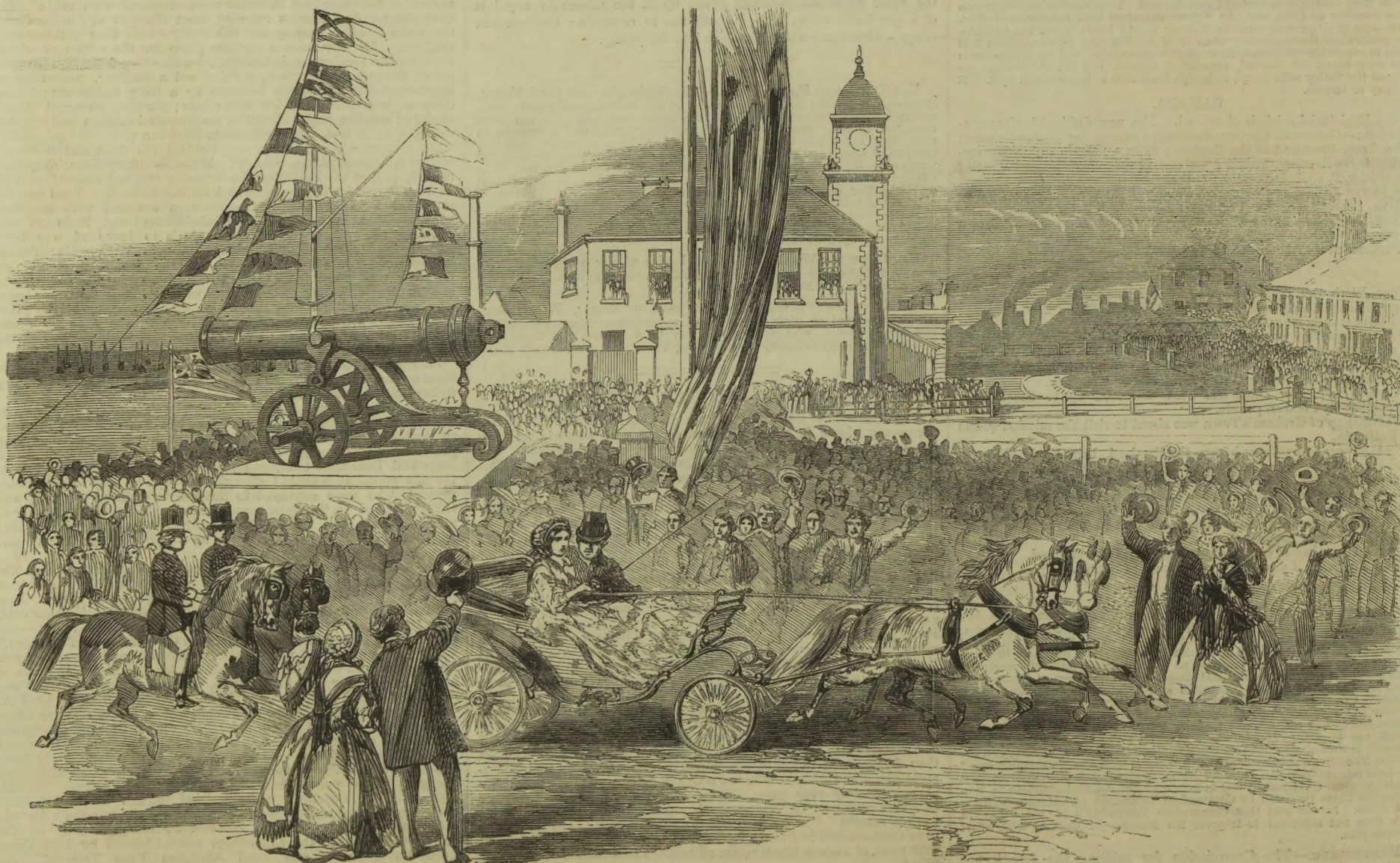
FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

gratification. It is encouraging and cheering to find that my humble efforts to improve this place have been appreciated; and it is most satisfactory to watch its increased prosperity and importance during my care and tenancy. While I thankfully acknowledge the progress and contemplate the rise with pride and pleasure, believe me I take no merit for any little share I may have had in this, for it is my happiness as well as my duty to direct my best energies to the welfare of a place which I have watched from its commencement, thirty

years ago, and received as a sacred legacy from its founder, to whose name it remains as a touching monument that all connected with him may well feel proud of. The ceremony this day is particularly satisfactory, for these guns have only been presented to towns of certain importance and population; and the promise of a County Court from the Lord Chancellor, after four years' patient and repeated petitioning, is another just advance in the scale and position Seaham town and harbour holds in this county. Gentlemen, I thank

you sincerely for your affectionate address and good wishes, and in return can only reiterate my promise, that while God spares my life it will be devoted to the interests of this place, and the welfare of all in my employ."

This terminated the proceedings of the "inauguration." Three cheers were then given for Lady Londonderry, three for Earl and Countess Vane, one for their son, Lord Seaham, an interesting child, who bowed acknowledgment, and three for Lord Adolphus Vane.



INAUGURATION OF A RUSSIAN GUN AT SEAHAM HARBOUR, NEAR SUNDERLAND.



DRAGONNE (FRENCH).

FORT, 15 GUNS.

SLANEY.

FIRM. OPOSSUM. SEVERN. STAUNCH.
FUSEE (FRENCH). CORMORANT.

BUSTARD.

FORT, 15 GUNS.



FORT, 8 GUNS.

NIMROD.

FORT, 10 GUNS.

AVALANCHE (FRENCH).

THE ATTACK ON THE PEIHO FORTS BY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS. — SEE NEXT PAGE.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last publishes the following telegraphic despatch received from the Ambassador of France at St. Petersburg by the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—"A despatch from Tien-Tsin, dated June 27, states that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia, identical in the general bases with treaties which have also been concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are open; liberty granted to the Christian religion; consular establishments admitted, and diplomatic agents to be established at Peking. France and England have obtained a considerable indemnity."

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin confirms the account already given of the settlement of affairs in China, and adds that, by the treaty concluded between Russia and China, the river Amour will henceforth form the frontier between the two empires.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese Government to England and France, as stipulated in the treaty of Tien-Tsin, is said to be 30,000,000 francs.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PEIHO FORTS.

In the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 21 we gave the official account of the taking of these forts received by Government from Admiral Seymour. We extract the following account of the capture of the Peiho forts from the *Overland China Mail*, as a suitable pendant to the accompanying Engravings:—

PEIHO RIVER, May 21, 1853.

In consequence of the Ambassadors of the allied Powers having determined not to open diplomatic connections with the Chinese authorities unless the Court of Peking gave more guaranteed authority to their high officers to treat, the arrangement of matters was handed over to the allied Admirals. Our dispatch-vessels *Cormorant* and *Nimrod*, and three French gun-boats, had been some days inside the bar, within easy shot of the forts, though a little below them, and our useful little gun-boats had been going in and out whenever necessary since their arrival. On the evening previous to the attack the English gun-boats, with English and French boats in tow and decks crowded, all went inside the bar, and anchored close to the vessels already there. The Chinese sent off a message to the Russian Plenipotentiary's ship to say that we (British and French) had better clear out of the river, that if we were afraid they were not, and that they really should have to fire at us if we would not go away. No answer, of course, was given.

On the following morning, according to programme no doubt, Captain Reynaud (flag) and Captain Hall (flag) landed abreast of the middle fort, on the left hand, and presented a communication to the effect that, peaceably or otherwise, we intended to occupy the forts, and giving the Chinese an hour to think over it. John Chinaman gave no answer; so, in an hour and ten minutes, up went from the *Stanley* (which flew the flag of both the Admirals) the signal to start, which was instantly answered by the *Cormorant* doing so at full steam, and very pretty she looked. She had not gotten well abreast of the three left-hand forts before they (the forts) opened fire smartly, but no return followed, orders being given not to fire a shot until signal was made. We had not to wait very long, however, and all other vessels following suit, the yellow flag went up, and puff went the *Cormorant's* ten-inch with a shell at 50 yards. Two French gun-boats were by programme appointed with the *Cormorant* to lead the attack, and edged over to the right-hand fort to devote their attention to it. Sir F. Nicholson, with the *Figue's* men; Captain Osborne, with the *Furious's* men; and Commander Creswell, with the *Surprise's* men, were, with a due number of our gallant allies, the landing party on the north side. Unfortunately for the French, but luckily not so for the *Cormorant* (for, though hulled a dozen times, she only got two men wounded), the French gun-boats did not keep pace with the *Cormorant*, though her way was somewhat checked by the warps the enemy had put across the river, which her sharp bow and rapid progress instantly snapp'd. The two French vessels fared worse in loss of life and limb through their slower progress. The force for the left-hand forts was the *Nimrod*, a French gun-boat, *Leven*, with Frenchmen; *Staunch*, *Opossum*, with Frenchmen, and their boats; the *Firm*, with *Calcutta's* and *Fury's* men, under Captains Hall, Leckie, and Goodenough. The *Stanley*, with the two flags on the same mast, was where she thought proper, and you may be sure that was in the thick of it, or it would not have been like Admirals Rigault and Seymour. The Chinamen fired very fairly on the ever-moving vessels, and stuck to their guns bravely. I doubt if Europeans under so unequal odds in material would have done better; but the fire of the allies was first-rate. The shells burst in the embrasures, wounding men, guns, and carriages.

The Chinese still kept it up until we landed on both sides of the river on their flank, and then, as usual, they ran, and precious fast too. On the right-hand side the men had landed and fallen in before those on the left, as the vessels that towed their boats were the leading ships. Not a soul opposed these flank attacks, and the forts were taken by a motley crowd of the fleetest of foot both of French and English. Fifty yards of mud two feet deep had to be floundered through before terra firma was reached, and short legs fared the worst. Some took it easily, and were about the first; some got excited, and either fell on all fours up to their armpits and noses, left a boot or shoe in a sort of well made by their leg, or lay on their backs like turtles. It was charming work for a looker-on. At any rate, when dry land was reached, an exciting race commenced of English and French, officers, sailors, and marines, and men carrying ladders, and beams for the wounded, but we had none. The Celestials had bolted, and were only occasionally turning round to try to make a matchlock carry as far and as true as an Enfield or a Minié, but with no effect; and perhaps a dozen were, in the innocence of their hearts, toppled over. The forts were, of course, taken—which means that the allied flags were stuck about indiscriminately, French ones somewhat profusely, for report (the scandal-monger) says that half the French officers had a tricolor in their pockets. The exciting race that I mentioned just now was not into the forts, amongst the guns, for there was no enemy there, but on not a bad piece of ground in their rear, with a pleasant variety in the shape of a wet or dry ditch, to give it the features of a steeplechase. The whole affair occupied two hours and a half. The north forts were taken and occupied *pro tem.*, like those on the south.

When the work was over about a couple of hours, and all hands were taking their ease in the way of lying down, chatting and smoking, or devouring the contents of haversacks, a terrible explosion took place in the fort which by mutual consent was to be the abode of some of the French between thirty and forty men and officers were blown up. There appears to be no positive certainty as to the cause; but it was either in consequence of the ashes of a pipe, or a spark from a fire, igniting either some of the loose powder that Chinamen always so carelessly leave about, or flying into one of their wretched magazines, which are often not much more than half-closed sheds. The Chinese never have mines. This lamentable affair caused a temporary gloom to pervade us all; and it was not cleared up by any means on the poor carpenter (a warrant officer) of the *Fury* blowing himself up by striking a jar of powder with a large hammer.

So much for the river-mouth forts; but the *Staunch*, *Opossum*, *Bustard*, and *Leven*, with the *Stanley*, soon afterwards had a pretty little mill with divers forts still further up, and though clearing them and spiking the guns, suffered some loss. The *Bustard* had two men killed in this second fight. The row began at 10.15 a.m., and even the far-off gun-boats had finished at two p.m. The Chinese sent a blue-button mandarin, the usual communication with the two non-fighting nations' plenipotentiaries, to ask for four days' delay. I don't know what answer we gave; but there can be no question that on the evening of the 21st a perfect bridge of punks, put to stop us some five miles up the river, were set on fire with the flood tide to float Pekingwards.

The English loss was the carpenter of the *Fury* and four men killed, Second Master of the *Opossum* and two men severely and thirteen men slightly wounded. The French had sixty-seven officers and men killed and wounded: of these about forty were caused by the accidental explosion after the action. Total, eighty-eight. Our force consisted of two dispatch-vessels, six gun-boats, and 1050 men; that of the French of three gun-boats and 700 men.

[Five other sketches of this gallant affair, accompanied by descriptive details, have been forwarded to us, for which we are unable to find room. We beg, however, to express our warm acknowledgments to those who sent them, as well as to the gentleman of whose drawings we have availed ourselves.]

A DANISH CHERBOURG.—A letter from Copenhagen of the 18th instant says:—"We have just concluded a fête similar to that of Cherbourg, but on a small scale. The King yesterday inaugurated the new dock built in the naval arsenal of Nyholm, immediately after which a new screw-frigate, the *Sjælland*, was launched into it."

THE ISLE OF PERIM.—The following is the concluding letter of a lengthy correspondence on this subject, which has passed between Mr. J. Wilson and Lord Malmesbury:—"Potsdam, August 18, 1853. Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and I am to inform you in reply that his Lordship has no knowledge of the island of Perim being occupied by British troops, or of any correspondence with Turkey on the subject. If a lighthouse were built there, it would be, in Lord Malmesbury's opinion, for the advantage of all maritime nations,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN BROWELL, J. Wilson, Esq."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 29.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Louis Philippe died, 1850.
TUESDAY, 31.—Act abolishing Slavery passed, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.—St. Giles. Partridge shooting commences.
THURSDAY, 2.—Manchester Free Library opened, 1854. London burnt, 1666.
FRIDAY, 3.—Cromwell died, 1658.
SATURDAY, 4.—Stoppage of the Royal British Bank.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 45	5 2	5 29	5 38	5 58	6 20	6 45
7 13	7 43	8 21	8 49	9 16	9 44	10 11

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th:—Monday, Open at Nine. Display of the entire series of Great Fountains. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling. Friday, Open at Twelve; Admission, Half-a-Crown. On Sundays the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously from 1.30 till Sunset, on presentation of Shareholders' Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The Third Grand EXHIBITION OF FLOWERING PLANTS, FERNS, CUT FLOWERS, and FRUIT, with Special separate Prizes for Amateurs and Cottagers, will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 8th and 9th SEPTEMBER. On Wednesday the doors will be open at Twelve; Admission, 3s. 6d. On Thursday, doors open at Ten: Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price. A SILVER CUP, value £10, has been kindly offered by J. T. Stainton, Esq., for the best Collection of Twenty British Ferns of not less than fifteen distinct species. This Prize is offered to Amateurs only. All Plants and Fruit intended for Exhibition must be entered on or before Thursday, the 2nd September. For schedules and regulations apply at the Secretary's Office. By order, Geo. Gnosv, Secretary.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th SEPTEMBER. Schedules of Prizes may be obtained on application.

ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, Eastern Parade, Southsea.

Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N.
Mr. Eastman has had the honour of preparing for entry into the Royal Navy sons of the following, and other distinguished personages:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington. The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B. The Right Hon. Lord Howard de Walden.
The Right Hon. Lord Croft. The Right Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan. The Right Hon. Lord Cowley.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich. The Right Hon. Lord Lifford.

The following young Gentlemen passed from this Establishment as Naval Cadets at the last Quarterly Examination at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth:—

*A. R. Malloch.	J. G. Wilkinson.	C. A. Tucker.
*H. Rose.	W. T. Down.	C. G. Fullerton.
*H. A. Mandeville.	R. H. Paul.	C. D. Stewart.
*H. H. Lloyd.	Lord Douglas.	St. V. Nepean.
*Hon. A. R. Hewitt.	H. N. Alleyne.	J. B. Lacy.
*H. H. Eyre.	R. W. Woodhouse.	W. R. Clutterbuck.
*C. H. Taylor.	C. H. Fitzmaurice.	
A. Kinsman.	A. F. Grant.	

* These passed 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9, of forty-eight candidates.
Two Hundred and Ninety-five Young Gentlemen have passed from this Establishment as Naval Cadets since its foundation in 1851, of whom fifty-four have passed under the New Regulation.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS

AND THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

THE forthcoming Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in honour of her Majesty's visit to Leeds early next month, will be embellished with a series of Magnificent Illustrations of places of interest in Leeds and its neighbourhood.

A SPLENDID ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the TOWNHALL at LEEDS, to be inaugurated by our gracious Queen on Tuesday the 7th proximo, will be given with the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday, SEPTEMBER 11.

To secure these works of art, orders should at once be given to respectable booksellers or newsagents.

Office, 198, Strand.

Will be ready on the 30th inst.,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1859, containing Twelve Engravings emblematic of the Months of the Year. Twelve splendid Designs of the Flowers of each Month, a correct Calendar, Tables of Licences, Stamps and Taxes, Remarkable Events, Eclipses, &c., &c. Published at 198, Strand; and sold by WM. CLARK, Warwick-lane, and G. VICKERS, 172, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1853.

THE enthusiastic manner in which our brothers of the United States and Canada have celebrated the success of the Atlantic cable affords a remarkable contrast to the comparative calm and serenity with which the grand result has been hailed in the "Old country." On our side of the ocean every one has been pleased. The pride of the nation has been gratified. Our writers and thinkers, and all our prominent men, unsatisfied with so splendid a triumph of energy and science, have begun, as is the custom with "Britishers," to reflect how they can best exceed and top even that achievement, and to calculate the cost of ocean telegraphs to India, China, and even to remote Australia. But there have been no popular demonstrations—not even a public meeting or public dinner, that we are aware of, to celebrate the occasion, or give any kind of vent to the general satisfaction of the people. Far different has been the case on the other side of the Atlantic. There it has been considered—as it is—the event of the age;—the greatest blessing that has befallen America since the declaration of independence in the old brick hall at Philadelphia. The bells have been rung in every steeple from Montreal to New Orleans, and from Charleston to Detroit, as if there had been some grand victory to celebrate which had brought peace to the nations after a long and exhaustive war. Cannons have been fired, with the most exuberant recklessness of cost and comfort. Illuminations have lit up the darkness of the cities studded over that noble land, from the Atlantic seaboard far away westward to Chicago or St. Louis, and even to Kansas. Festivals, holidays, parades of the militia and the firemen—and, in New York, a grand torchlight procession, organised by the fire brigades, to display to the multitude on triumphal cars the unused remnants of the electric wire;—such are a few of the modes by which the enthusiasm of America has displayed itself, and such is its recognition of the mighty fact, that New York and London, the United States and England, can talk together with almost as much facility and rapidly as two friends can gossip over a dinner-table, and quite as easily as New York can send messages to Brooklyn or Hoboken. Is it that John Bull is less delighted with the result than Brother Jonathan, that he has been less boisterous in his glee in celebrating it? Not so; for the satisfaction of England is intense, and its pride and gratitude are equal. But *chaque pays, chaque mœurs!* The manners of Old England are no longer the manners of America. With a weight off his back, and the fog out of his lungs, the Englishman in the New World becomes in a generation or two a different being from the Englishman who remains on the ancient soil. Though

the two great nations are of the same stock, speak the same language, read the same books, reverence the same traditions, and must be linked in the future, as they have been in the past, by the chain of the same destinies, there is already a sensible difference in their tempers and characters. The climate of the old country is thick, heavy, and depressing; that of the new land is thin, light, and stimulating. The one people is slow and cautious, the other quick and impulsive. Time will but increase this operation of the climate upon the brain and nervous system of the people of British descent in America. We may remark very similar results in Europe. The Dutch man, amid his fogs, cannot sing and caper like the Italian, blessed with a clearer sky and exhilarated by a rarer atmosphere. The Englishman has not the same love for show, splendour, and out-of-door festivity;—for firing of guns, for ringing of bells, for waving of flags, and for strewing flowers, as the Frenchman has; and although the difference between them is partly to be attributed to blood and race, much more is fairly attributable to the influence of climate. The Dane and Norwegian of the present day are of the same race as the Norman of France or England; but transplantation to a new soil and a warmer latitude have gradually operated a change in the whole character of those whose ancestors emigrated to the south. The northern men have remained what they always were. John Bull himself, when he travels south—either in Europe or in America—feels the subtle influence of the atmosphere, and speedily loses some, if not all, of the somewhat cold solemnity and over cautiousness of his ordinary behaviour, and expands himself to the sun and air with very considerable advantage to the amenity and geniality of his character.

And thus, while we are neither displeased nor disappointed to see how coolly the British people have taken the news of the success of this great enterprise, we are confident that there is no one in our islands but will be pleased, in the same quiet way, to learn with what fervour of rejoicing our more impulsive friends in America have seen fit to hail it. A people who are in such transports of joy to know that they can communicate to us in a few minutes their wants and wishes, commercial or political, testify, more powerfully than they could by a thousand protocols and treaties, the high value they set upon our friendship. The affairs of Continental Europe, complicated and troublesome as they are, or may be, sink into positive insignificance, as far as Great Britain is concerned, when compared with the amity of the Old and the New English, which is cemented by the telegraph, and strengthened by every message that shall pass along its wires. England and America are no longer dis severed. They are one people, and will have one policy; and the despotisms of Europe will have to come into that policy, or lag, as they have long done, in the great march of civilisation.

It were greatly to be wished that all the statesmen of France were like M. de Persigny. It has not been the fortune of the Emperor to surround himself with many men, alike so honest and so able, as his late Ambassador to the Court of St. James's—a man who shared adversity with him, and who, in prosperity, has been a faithful servant and a disinterested and wise adviser. He has ever scorned to be a flatterer and a sycophant; but what has recommended him most strongly to the good will of the British people is, that he has ever been a sincere and consistent friend of the *entente cordiale* between the two nations, and has not shared in the fanfaronnade of French Colonels or the stupid jealousies of but too many French writers, who persist in seeing in this country the implacable and natural enemy of their own. At a recent public dinner in France, where such celebrations are rare, and where it is still rarer that the speeches are reported, M. de Persigny uttered sentiments which will add to the pre-existent good opinion entertained of him in England; and which, if they are allowed to be circulated through France, will do much to remove or modify the asperity which too many Frenchmen have begun to cultivate against this country. M. de Persigny speaks of England with a knowledge of its people, their policy, their prejudices, and their idiosyncrasy only to be acquired by intelligent and conscientious study, and under the most favourable circumstances. All of these he has enjoyed and profited by. If the Emperor will not only allow, but command, the promulgation of M. de Persigny's speech in the *Moniteur* and the other journals of Paris, he will greatly aid in restoring in France that good feeling towards England which he is known to entertain himself. He will thus neutralize the venom of his too quarrelsome Colonels, and teach them their proper place in the great pyramid of which he is the apex. There is yet much to be done to unite the two countries in such bonds of mutual interest and friendship as should make war impossible between them. M. de Persigny understands what these bonds are, and significantly alludes to them in his speech. "France," as he says, "has no longer any material rivalry with England, since England has opened to French commerce, as freely as her own, the access to her immense colonies." "It is not," as the ex-Ambassador adds, "the fault of England if France, persisting in her system of production at high prices, does not know how to profit by it." This hits the nail on the head. Free-trade between England and France would be the true link of this friendship, and lead to an alliance of mutual interest which nothing in the world could shake. Combined with the abolition of passports for Englishmen it would be a measure of which France would reap the benefit more largely than England, and which would render Cherbourg useless, a large French navy unnecessary, and increase alike the wealth and the good-feeling of the two countries. We reproduce in another column the whole of that portion of M. de Persigny's speech which relates to England; and have pleasure in believing that he speaks the sentiments of the Emperor as well as his own.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS commenced at Hereford on Tuesday, and closed yesterday (Friday). We propose giving next week a synopsis of this interesting musical festival.

SWITZERLAND.—A telegram from Berne, dated Tuesday, says:—"The Telegraphic Congress opens to-day under the Presidency of the Federal Councillor Naef. The Powers represented are France, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Portugal, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Switzerland."

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

POTSDAM, Aug. 19.

Yesterday her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick William, dined early in private, and afterwards embarked on board the *Alcantaria*, the steam-yacht of his Majesty the King, and went to the beautiful island called Peacock's Island. Here an evening party was assembled to meet her Majesty. Amongst the principal guests were their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, Princes Albert (father and son) of Prussia, the Princes Leopold and Charles of Hohenzollern, Prince William of Baden, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, Prince Julius of Schleswig-Holstein, and General Bontin, the Governor of Potsdam. Tables were laid in front of the large palm-house in the open air, and tea and coffee and refreshments were served to the Royal and other guests. Upon her Majesty's return the Palace of Glienicke, the seat of his Royal Highness Prince Charles, and the castle and grounds of Babelsberg, were illuminated with the greatest taste. Bats ornamented with Chinese lanterns passed backwards and forwards upon the water, and the whole scene was one of great brilliancy and picturesque effect.

AUGUST 20.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick William, drove yesterday to Sans-Souci, and, after inspecting the Palace and beautiful grounds, returned to Babelsberg by Marly. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses dined in private, and afterwards received a distinguished circle in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, and Princess Marie, who had arrived at Potsdam the evening before, joined the Royal party.

AUGUST 21.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort went yesterday to Berlin, accompanied by the Prince and the Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick William, the Princess Charles of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, and Princess Marie, the daughter of their Royal Highnesses. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses arrived at Potsdam station at about half-past ten o'clock, and were conveyed by special train to Berlin. A number of the Royal carriages were in attendance, and the Royal party drove immediately to the Museum, and, after spending a considerable time in viewing the treasures of art here collected, proceeded to the New Museum. The different authorities of these establishments were in attendance, and conducted her Majesty through the apartments, explaining the objects most worthy of attention. Her Majesty, with the Royal party, drove from the New Museum to the Royal Palace, where a large concourse of people was assembled in spite of the weather, which had changed to heavy rain, and received her Majesty with loud acclamations. Luncheon was served at two o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Queen, with the Royal Princes and Princesses, drove to the Palace of Charlottenburg, and walked through the splendid apartments of this Royal residence. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family of Prussia likewise visited the mausoleum in which the late King and Queen of Prussia were interred. The carriages were driven direct from Charlottenburg to the railway station, and her Majesty and party arrived at Babelsberg at about half-past six o'clock.

AUGUST 23.

Yesterday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, attended Divine service at Babelsberg. The suites of her Majesty and of their Royal Highnesses were likewise present, as well as the whole of the English servants in attendance upon her Majesty. This morning her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince Frederick William, went by special train to Berlin, and drove through the principal streets of that city. Her Majesty was everywhere received with loud cheers. Indeed, wherever her Majesty has appeared she has been received with the warmest demonstration of respect and goodwill by the Prussian people.

Her Majesty and the Princess Frederick William appear to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden have arrived at Babelsberg.

The Queen will return to England on Tuesday, and her Majesty will preside at a Privy Council to be held at Osborne on Thursday next.

His Excellency the Duke of Malakoff has gone to Paris *en congé*. It is understood that the illustrious and gallant bachelor will not return as such to these shores. The future Duchess is a Spanish lady connected by family ties with the Empress Eugénie. It may be hoped, therefore, that the *féat* so necessarily wanting to the French Embassy will be restored under the auspices of an Ambassadress.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR C. FELIX SMITH, K.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES FELIX SMITH, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers, who died at Worthing, on the 11th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age, was the second son of the late George Smith, Esq., of Burnhall, in the county of Durham, by his wife, who was the daughter and sole heiress of Richard Mott, Esq., of Carlton, Suffolk. Sir Charles was born at Piercefield, Monmouthshire, in 1796, and entered the Royal Engineers at an early age. He served, in 1807, at the capture of the Danish Islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and, in 1809, at the siege of Fort Bourbon and the capture of Martinique, where he was wounded. He was senior engineer in charge of Cadix and its environs in the operations connected with the battle of Barossa in 1811, and was commanding engineer at Cadiz prior to, and at the raising of, the siege in the following year. Smith subsequently shared in the glories of Olinda, Vittoria, Villa Franca, Tolosa, and San Sebastian. He saw Paris capitulate, and remained there for some time with the army of Occupation. He was knighted in 1814. Sir Charles's next active scene of war was in Egypt. He commanded the allied forces at the bombardment and surrender of Beyrout, and at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, under Sir R. Stopford, in 1840, where he was severely wounded. He received the thanks of Parliament in 1841, and became a K.C.B. in 1843. He had also obtained the gold medal and one clasp for Vittoria and San Sebastian, as well as the silver medal with one clasp, for Martinique, and the naval medal for his successes in Syria. He was a Knight of the Order of Charles III. His services in the West Indies alone covered a space of twenty years. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army in November, 1851, and Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1855. Sir Charles Smith was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Carnarvon. He was twice married; first, in 1821, to Miss Bell, a daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., of Bristol, who died in 1849; and, secondly, in 1852, to Miss Croft, the eldest daughter of R. Croft, Esq.

HENRY RICHMOND, ESQ.

HENRY RICHMOND, Esq., for a period of nearly forty years one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, died at his residence, Stamford-hill, on the 12th inst., at the age of eighty-nine. This esteemed gentleman was descended from an old Lancashire family. He entered her Majesty's Customs in 1787, being then about sixteen years of age. He was secretary to the Honourable Board of Customs at the period when that office was destroyed by fire in 1814, and was soon after appointed to a seat at the board. He only resigned his commission a few years ago. From his great experience in all matters connected with his branch of the public service he was chosen by Lord Bathurst's Government to remodel the Custom House establishments in Ireland and Scotland, where he resided for four years, and for which service he was specially remunerated. He married, in 1794, Harriet, the only daughter of George Billings, Esq., of Gower-street, by whom he had two children, eight of whom survive him.

MR. JOHN PRITT HARLEY.

This clever and popular performer was born in London in 1786, and at an early age adopted the stage as a profession. He went through the usual dramatic apprenticeship at various country theatres, and made his metropolitan debut at the English Opera House (now the Lyceum), on the 15th July, 1815, in the character of *Marcell*, in "The Devil's Bridge," and *Peter Fidget*, in "The Boarding House." On the 16th of September following he appeared for the first time at Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of *Lisardo*, in "The Wonder." Since then he has continually acted and maintained a high position in the first London theatres as a comedian, ranging from the broad fun of Liston and Wright to the more refined humour of Richard Jones and Charles Mathews. Mr. Harley's impersonations of Cockney life, and of some of the quaintest drolls of Shakespeare, were about the happiest and most truthful specimens of his art. Among other instances of the good taste of Mr. Charles Kean, may be cited his retaining at his theatre some of the veterans of the stage, such as Mr. Cooper, and this lamented Mr. Harley, actors of note, when acting was at its zenith. For the last few years Mr. Harley played constantly at the Princess's Theatre, and was a great favourite there; his last original performance was in the farce of "Samuel in Search of Himself." Mr. Harley was chairman of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund, and was universally esteemed and respected. He died somewhat suddenly, at his house, 14, Gower-street, on Sunday, the 2nd inst., having been seized with paralysis the previous night while acting his popular character of *Lamuelot Gobbo*. Mr. Harley was never married.

MR. CURETON, who was for several years connected with the numismatic section of the British Museum, died suddenly on Monday, at his residence, River-street, Myddelton-square, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

THE elegant decorations and gas illumination at the French Embassy, on the 16th inst., in honour of the Emperor's birthday, were designed by Mr. Newall of Sloane-street.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PENSION TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—A meeting of the proprietors of the *East India Company* was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of granting £2000 a year to Sir John Lawrence. The chairman, in moving the vote, termed Sir John the saviour of India. Mr. Crawshaw opposed the motion, which was carried, however, by a large majority. An adjournment then took place to Monday next, when the motion granting the annuity to Sir J. Lawrence must be confirmed, and when the opinion of counsel with regard to the future position of the proprietors will, it is anticipated, be laid before them.

TAKING LIKENESSES AT MIDNIGHT.—A most valuable and interesting discovery was made known and put into practice at midnight on Tuesday, by the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice, with the new "life-light." The Messrs. Findlayson, photographic artists, were requested to test the merits of the light in regard to photography, and the trial was made with the greatest satisfaction. Groupings of the members and friends of the Major's family, as also of inanimate objects, were beautifully photographed on glass in the short space of twenty seconds. The trials were repeated several times, with still better results at each succeeding operation.

MR. AYRTON, one of the members for the Tower Hamlets, met a number of his constituents at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end-road, on Tuesday, for the purpose of giving a review of his proceeding in the last Session of Parliament. The hall, which is capable of holding some 1500 persons, was nearly filled. The chair was taken by Mr. Powell, who, in a few brief sentences, introduced the hon. member to the meeting. Mr. Ayrton's address was for the most part well received. At its conclusion, Mr. Charles moved, and Mr. Hollingsworth seconded, a vote of thanks to and confidence in Mr. Ayrton. Their speeches were of a complimentary character, but both gentlemen expressed their disapprobation of the course taken by their member with respect to providing conveyances for voters. Mr. Box moved, and Mr. Crellin seconded, an amendment—approving generally of his conduct, but condemning in distinct terms Mr. Ayrton's conduct with reference to that measure. Upon a division the original motion was carried by a large majority.

HOUSE OF PETER THE GREAT AT DEPTFORD.—The following paragraph, having reference to a building engraved in this Journal last week, is taken from the daily papers:—"It is a well-known historical fact that Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, resided for some time in England, and worked at Deptford Dockyard, in order to acquire a knowledge of shipbuilding. The house in which he resided, and situated at Hughes's Fields, in the parish of St. Nicholas, has been nearly demolished during the past week, by virtue of an order made under the Metropolitan Building Act. As a relic of the past, this old building was interesting. The principal reception-room contained some exquisite specimens of wood-carving; and another portion of the building, which had been evidently used as a chapel, was fitted up with a curiously-carved pulpit. For some years before the house was condemned it was occupied by a dust-collector, who allowed a number of goats, of which he was the owner, to have undisputed possession of the apartments formerly occupied by the Russian Emperor."

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday the National Temperance League had a demonstration at Sudbrook Park, Richmond, the beautiful grounds of which were, by permission of Dr. Ellis, thrown open for the use of the total abstainers, who arrived by railway and omnibus from the metropolis in great numbers, as also from the adjacent towns and villages. Spacious marquees were erected, abundantly stored with edibles of all kinds and temperance beverages. There was a splendid band in attendance, and a rural fête took place, with dancing on the green, archery, cricket, and an endless variety of other sports. In the afternoon there was an aggregate meeting, computed to number several thousands of both sexes. Mr. J. B. Gough, the popular temperance orator, and others, addressed the meeting at considerable length in support of the principles of total abstinence, and resolutions approving of temperance principles were carried by acclamation.

ST. PETER'S, STEPNEY.—The annual festival of the National and Sunday schools in connection with this church took place on Thursday week, when six hundred children, accompanied by their teachers and the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, the Incumbent, with his curates, the Rev. F. S. Barry and the Rev. T. Stevenson, were conveyed in twenty-one vans to Wandstead. A substantial dinner and tea were provided by the liberality of T. F. Buxton, Esq., who kindly threw open his grounds for their amusement. The kind attention of this gentleman and his amiable lady to the comforts of all assembled contributed materially to the day's enjoyment.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Early Closing Association had its third fête at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The weather was very unfavourable, but the influence of this popular society brought together a considerable attendance, numbering nearly nine thousand persons. The games and dances which were intended for the open air were gone through with much spirit and success in the Palace, and the grand fountains played at five o'clock. Considering the weather, everything went off very well indeed; but there is, it is said, to be another fête, to make amends to the association and its friends.—On Tuesday took place the great annual fête of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the same delightful building. At an early hour crowds of well-dressed men, women, and children were crossing London-bridge, and thronging to the Crystal Palace Railway station; and extraordinary arrangements had to be made for the purpose of ticket-supply. Extra trains were put on, while a throng of vehicles, vans, omnibuses, and open carriages with two, three, and four horses, and filled to an overflow with Foresters, male and female, covered the great thoroughfares over the water, giving to the Walworth and Camberwell roads an appearance of a Derby day. At the Elephant crowds of spectators were collected to witness the arrivals and departures. The distinguishing "scarf" of the order, with its accompanying "rosette," was visible in all directions; but the admiration of the multitude was raised to a greater extent when a Forester appeared habited in his tunic of "Lincoln green," and reached its climax when—as was occasionally the case—"some huge 'Little John,' or heroic 'Robin Hood,' came forth with 'doublet and trunk hose' of the same colour, but of a rich velvet material, and with full-flapped hat and feather, such as the outlaws of 'Merrie Sherwood' are traditionally said to have donned themselves in beneath the 'Green oak-tree.' The entertainments were various. At eleven o'clock Mr. Eaton's band performed in the Rosary. At twelve o'clock the same band played in the centre transept. At one o'clock a procession took place in the beautiful grounds of the Palace, consisting of members of the Order, headed by a band of forty-five performers and brethren in full costume, with flags and streamers supplied by different courts. The procession having made a circuit of the grounds, about 500 of the members sat down to an excellent dinner, and at three o'clock a grand concert took place in the centre transept. At half-past three dancing in earnest commenced behind the north wing, and was carried on with great spirit. Mr. Raines's Royal Saxhorn Band, and the whole system of waterworks, brought the demonstration to a close. Messrs. Pinches and Co., of Oxendon-street and Lisle-street, struck a beautiful medal appropriate for the occasion, copies of which were eagerly purchased. Nearly 46,000 persons were present.

SWINDLING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.—Considerable sensation has been created in the City by the bankruptcy and flight of Mr. David Hughes, solicitor, late of Gresham-street. Mr. Hughes would seem, like other recent large defaulters, to have lived in a style wholly incompatible with his income. He resided at Canonbury Park; had also a marine residence at Ramsgate, and kept six carriages and twenty horses. A few days ago he gave a large party, to which he invited his friends and clients. It was then stated that the family were going out of town in a few days, and as Mr. Hughes had previously issued a circular to his clients, informing them of his intended retirement from the profession if necessary, the party was regarded in the light of a valedictory entertainment. A day or two afterwards the house was shut up, and it was believed that the family had repaired to the seaside. It seems, however, that Mr. Hughes proceeded to Liverpool, and there, under an assumed name, secured berths in the *Red Jacket*. One of the persons on board, however, happened to be the son of a tradesman at Highbury with whom the family dealt, and he announced to his father by letter the fact that Mr. Hughes was a fellow passenger. It was then ascertained that the bird had flown, leaving a deficit of nearly £150,000. Mr. Hughes was extensively engaged in building speculations at Holloway, and a large proportion of his debts was incurred for borrowed money, for the use of which he professed to pay as high a rate of interest as ten per cent, giving his personal acceptances as security. Many of his creditors are ladies who were induced by the high rate of interest he offered to deposit their funds in his hands. One lady is a creditor for £26,000. A detective, dispatched overland to arrest the bankrupt, is expected to arrive at Melbourne about three weeks before the *Red Jacket*. The bankrupt has a wife and eight children, the companions of his flight.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 812 boys and 746 girls, in all 1558 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1513.—The deaths registered last week were 1112—of which 569 were those of males, and 543 those of females. In the corresponding weeks of 1849 and 1854, when so many lives were destroyed by cholera and diarrhoea, the deaths rose to 2230 in the former year, and to 1833 in the latter. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1848-57 the average mortality was 1259. Three persons whose deaths were registered attained the advanced age of ninety years and upwards.

A CHILD SAVED FROM BEING DROWNED.—On the evening of Wednesday a little boy of seven, named Richard Smith, the son of the lock-keeper at East Moulsey, near Hampton Court, was crossing the lock-bridge, his foot slipped, and he fell into the lock, sixteen feet deep. None of the bystanders could swim, and the child had sunk once, when fortunately a gentleman from London, Mr. F. E. Blackstone, came up, instantly threw off his coat, and, plunging in, rescued the little fellow and restored him to the arms of his terrified mother. The child was put to bed and soon recovered.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening a collision took place near the Round Oak station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. Eleven persons were instantaneously killed, others have since died, several more are so severely injured that their recovery is despaired of, and many are in imminent peril of life. The train was a very cheap excursion-train from Wolverhampton to Worcester—or rather, on return after this excursion—got up for the express use of school-children and their teachers. Juvenile passengers were collected at every station, and, on arrival at Worcester, there were forty-five carriages full, containing two thousand persons. On return it was determined to make two trains instead of one. At Round Oak, one of the stations, twelve or thirteen of the carriages of the first train broke loose from their couplings, and, the place being an incline, began to run down backwards into the very teeth of the second train, which was started fifteen minutes after the first. The guard put on his break without succeeding in stopping the rolling carriages. The driver of the second train saw them coming, and all but succeeded in bringing his own train to a stand, but still the collision was fearful.

An account in the *Birmingham Daily Post* says:—"The guard's van and the carriage next to it were split into matchwood, and the second carriage escaped little better. The guard jumped out just before the collision occurred, and escaped without injury; but the effect upon the passengers crowded in the two shattered carriages was dreadful. The scene that ensued is impossible to describe. Fragments of the crushed and broken carriages, mutilated human forms—some still in death, some writhing in their last agonies, others seriously but not fatally hurt, shrieking with pain and terror—were commingled in a general *mêlée*, hardly distinguishable amid the darkness and dust occasioned by the collision. The terrified passengers who escaped without serious injury ran hither and thither in bewilderment, and, for a time, none knew what to do. Eleven lifeless forms were discovered among the rubbish, in addition to many frightfully mangled and disfigured. As speedily as possible the latter were conveyed on stretchers, furnished by the shivered coaches, to the various hotels in the neighbourhood; and the next duty attended to was the removal of the dead in like manner." It has been ascertained that ninety passengers were more or less injured—fifty-five having been attended by the company's surgeon at Dudley.

The Coroner for Wolverhampton on Wednesday opened an inquiry as to the deaths of the unfortunate persons killed by the collision, and, after some evidence had been given, the inquest was adjourned for a week.

THE PICCOLONINI FEVER IN DUBLIN.—After the opera of "Lucia," on Saturday night last, a large crowd collected at the Theatre Royal stage entrance, where Mlle. Piccolomini's carriage was waiting to convey her to the Gresham Hotel. On her issuing from the stage door and entering her carriage the cheering of the assemblage became most vehement and enthusiastic. The fair donna smilingly acknowledged the compliment paid her. But she was hardly seated in the vehicle, when the horses were unyoked from the pole in a twinkling; about 100 young gentlemen collected round the carriage, and drew it at a rapid pace to the Gresham Hotel, followed by an immense crowd, cheering heartily all the way. On the carriage being drawn up to the hotel door Mlle. Piccolomini alighted, amid a dense throng of enthusiastic admirers, and renewed her expression of thanks for this manifestation of popular regard. She retired within the hotel; but then the cheering recommenced with redoubled vigour, by way of conveying the general desire that the much-admired donna should present herself at the window. She at length came forth upon the balcony in front of one of the drawing-rooms of the hotel. Lights had to be held at each side of her to assure the crowd of her identity. The huzzing, shouting, waving of hats, &c., became immense. Again and again the fair cantatrice had to gratify her worshippers by coming forth and bowing. She was led forth by Signor Giuglini, and had to remain for several minutes, while the vast breadth of Sackville-street echoed with cheers.

THE WOODSTOCK RECORDERSHIP, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Walsby, B.C.L., and M.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been filled by the election of Mr. Francis Kyffin Lenthall, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford circuit. This ancient borough, as one of the few towns untouched by the Municipal Corporation Act, still enjoys the privilege of nominating its own Recorder. The appointment, which is now little more than honorary, rests, therefore, with the High Steward, Mayor, and other members of the Corporation, and, at a Council held for the purpose on Monday last, Mr. Lenthall, on the proposition of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord High Steward of the Borough, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

ARCHERY.—On the 12th instant the second meeting for this season of the Royal British Bowmen took place at Leaswood Hall, the residence of Richard Roper, Esq. Mr. Moore, of Linley, Shropshire, had generously contributed £40 worth of prizes. The prize for ladies (an elegant silver inkstand) was won by Miss Blanche Roper, and the one for gentlemen by the Rev. Mr. Bearcroft. Sir Watkin W. Wynne's prize (a work-box with gold fittings, value £20) was won by Miss Lovatt, of Fern Hill; and the society's prize of £5 by Mrs. Richard Roper, the hospitable hostess of the day. An unusual number of members were present: they and the visitors, numbering in all 190, sat down at two o'clock to an abundant dinner. Afterwards the archery was resumed, and continued with great spirit till about six, when the company partook of tea, and dispersed much pleased with their day's enjoyment.

EIGHT HUNDRED SHEEP POISONED.—Mr. Bird, farmer, at Burton, near Bamburgh, Northumberland, has just sustained a heavy loss in a singular manner. He had a flock of 867 sheep, which were recently "dipped" in a chemical solution used for destroying ticks, &c., and then turned out to grass. It is supposed that this solution was washed off the sheep by a shower of rain and fell upon the grass, which, being eaten by the sheep, poisoned them. Only twenty-six out of the flock of 867 remained alive.

AN INQUEST was held at Leeds on Thursday week on the body of a child which had been killed in a perambulator by a cart running over it. The woman who was propelling the vehicle saw the cart coming, and shouted to the driver, a boy, to stop, but as she could not make him hear, and could not get out of the way in time, she left the perambulator to its fate to escape herself. The cart broke it in two, and ran over the child's head, fracturing its skull, and killing it on the spot. Two children were in the perambulator at the time, but one fortunately escaped.

MR. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR was on Monday convicted at Bristol of a series of libels, of a most disgraceful nature, and written in the coarsest style, on the wife of a clergyman. The jury awarded the plaintiff £1000 damages.

WILLS.—The will of the Hon. Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart., of Willesley Hall, Ashly de la Zouch, and Cavendish-square, was proved in London on the 17th of August, by the Right Hon. Earl Howe and John Balguy, Esq., the executors. The personality sworn under £120,000. Bequests the books, pictures, &c., at Willesley Hall to be as heiresses, and go with the landed property. To William W. Abney, Esq., £5000. The house in Cavendish-square, with the furniture, he has bequeathed to Lady Edith Clifton; together with the bulk of the property, appointing her residuary legatee. There are a few pecuniary legacies to his executors and friends, and to those of his establishment. £100 to the Derby General Infirmary, £100 to the Leicester General Infirmary, £20 to the poor of Puckington, and small legacies to other parishes. The will is dated March 23, 1854, and he died July 30, 1858, in his sixty-sixth year.—The will of Major Sir James Dunlop, Bart., Coldstream Guards, of Loudeston-street, Belgrave-square, and Lockwood, Ayr, N.B., but who died at Hyers, in France, was administered to in London on August 23, by Archibald Cockburn, Esq., the lawful constituted attorney of Captain Hugh Dunlop, R.N., the uncle of the deceased, and sole executor named in the will, but now on board her Majesty's ship *Turtar*, at sea on the West Indian station. The personality was sworn under £16,000. To his sister he has bequeathed his share of property under the will of Sir Richard Jackson, and a legacy of £5000 to be for her own separate and absolute use; and the residue, real and personal, he leaves to his uncle, Captain Dunlop, the executor. The will bears date February 10, 1851.—The will of Mr. Morley, Burlington Hotel, Piccadilly, has just been proved under £140,000 personality. He has left £5000 to the University College, London, to found three surgical scholarships; the interest of £3000 between ten widows of tradesmen of St. James's parish; £1000 to St. Mary's Hospital; £1000 to the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary; £1000 to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital; £1000 to Lock Hospital; and the residue, which is considerable, to found a convalescent hospital in conjunction with St. George's Hospital.—The will of the Rev. R. Dixon, M.A., Rector of Niton, Vicar of Odsall, and P.C. of Whitwell, Isle of Wight, was proved in London last month. He has bequeathed to the Whitehaven and Cumberland Infirmary £2000; to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford (his patron), £2000, in trust for two exhibitions at that college for the benefit of natives of Whitehaven; also a legacy of £100 to the national school of that town.

LETTERS FOR CANADA.—The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"A further representation having been made by the Canadian Government respecting the difficulty attending the conveyance, through Nova Scotia, of correspondence addressed to Canada, no mails will in future be made up for transmission to Canada by that route. On the 17th of June last notice was given by this department that newspapers and book packets, addressed to Canada, would not be forwarded thenceforth via Halifax; and this regulation will now be extended to letters. With the exception of letters, &c., for Bay Chaleur and the district of Gaspé, which will still continue to be sent in the mails for New Brunswick, the whole of the correspondence for Canada will in future be forwarded either by way of the United States, or by Canadian mail packets."



LUMBERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—LUMBERMEN AT WORK IN THE FOREST.—SEE PAGE 196.



LUMBERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—LUMBERMAN'S CAMP-HOUSE.



DRIVING LOGS DOWN THE FALLS OF THE ST. JOHN —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LUMBERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE three accompanying Engravings illustrate the more romantic incidents connected with the lumbering business of New Brunswick. The page Engraving represents the lumbermen at work in the forest; the second, one of their camp-houses; and the third, a view of the Falls of the St. John, with lumbermen driving the logs. The lumbering business is the leading element of wealth in the province; and the sawmills, which are found collected at the mouths of all its rivers, as well as the building of ships, and the business of transportation to the mother country, give employment to a very large proportion of the population.

Almost the whole surface of New Brunswick is covered with dense forests of pine, spruce, fir, and hemlock; and for the conveyance of which from the wilderness to the market towns all the streams are employed as highways. The three principal rivers are the St. John, the Miramichi, and the Restigouche. By the word lumber is implied, not any particular kind of wood staple, but all those articles commonly known as squared timber, boards, deals, staves, shingles, lathwood, spars and masts, and ship-knees. The felling of the trees which are thus transformed for exportation is generally performed by parties of men hired by the merchant or dealer for the purpose. In the autumn they are dispatched into the woods with a supply of provisions, axes, and other tools, oxen, and every requisite for the enterprise. Their stores are conveyed up the larger streams in tow-boats drawn by horses, or in canoes; and in winter transported over the ice and snow. Fodder is procured from the nearest settlements. The site for operations having been selected, a camp-house is erected and covered with the bark of trees. The floor of the cabin is made of small poles, and a sort of platform is raised for the general bed, which is composed of spruce bough, straw, and blankets. The fireplace is opposite the sleeping floor, and the smoke is carried out by a piece of stove-pipe, or escapes through a hole in the roof. Here all the cooking is performed, and the lumbermen rest at night after the toils of the day. A rude but warm hovel is also erected for the oxen; and, while one man is wholly employed in attending to these, and to keeping the wolves from doing any harm, another officeholder is the cook, who is generally something of a hunter. A party is usually divided into three gangs—one to cut down the trees, one to hew them, and another to drag the timber to the nearest stream. They begin work at sunrise, and seldom return to camp until evening, when their suppers are always enjoyed. They are ever cheerful and contented, and a more hardy, laborious, and active class of men than the lumbermen of New Brunswick cannot be found in any part of the world.

On the arrival of spring, when the heavy rains and the melting of the ice and snow have caused the streams to rise, the lumbermen enter upon the arduous and dangerous task of "driving" their timber down the streams to the saw mills. The timber on the rivulets is floated piece by piece to the larger streams; and, when all the falls and rapids have been passed, the logs are formed into extensive rafts, and thus, to the tune of many a wild song, are safely navigated until the end of the journey. At certain times the logs come together in such great numbers at the waterfalls as to produce what are called "jams." The dangers sometimes incurred in breaking up these jams are very great, and hardly a season ever passes without witnessing the loss of human life. An idea of the manner in which these jams are frequently collected may be obtained from the accompanying sketch, all the leading features of which were copied directly from an actual scene—the Falls of the St. John being the most imposing in the province of New Brunswick.

According to a valuable little work called "A Handbook for Emigrants," by M. H. Perley, Esq., the forests of New Brunswick supply timber of large size, in any quantity, for building ships of the largest class. Such ships are principally built of black birch, and larch or haematack. The wood used for finishing is the white pine, and out of the same are formed the masts, while the black spruce is considered the best wood in the world for the yards and masts. Shipbuilding is prosecuted more extensively than elsewhere at the ports of St. John and Miramichi, where it first commenced; but vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, Teiganmouth, Quaco, on the Kennebecasis, at Grand Lake, and at the mouths of the Nepesicquit, Richibucto, Buchouche, and the Restigouche, as well as at many other convenient points.

The number of sawmills has increased very much of late years in New Brunswick; and recently they have been greatly improved in their construction and machinery. Water is still used very extensively, but the number of mills worked by steam is becoming large; and the total number of mills now worked throughout the province is supposed to be not far from one thousand.

THE VICTORIA CROSS is to be conferred on the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, namely:—Lieutenant John Adam Tytler, of the 60th (Ghorkah) Bengal Native Infantry; Sergeant-Major M. Rosamond, of the 47th Bengal Native Infantry; Sergeant-Major Peter Gill, of the Looliana Regiment; and Colour-Sergeant William Gardner, of the 42nd Regiment.

TESTIMONIAL.—The presentation of a testimonial to Mr. George Wallis, late Head Master of the Birmingham School of Art, took place on Wednesday, in the board-room of King Edward's School. The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke occupied the chair. A very handsome drawing-room table, in bronze, surrounded by finely modelled figures, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and an elegant tea-service in silver, formed the testimonial. Shields on the chief articles thus recorded the purpose of the presentation:—"From the promoters of art-education in Birmingham and the neighbourhood to George Wallis, late Head Master of the Government School of Art, Birmingham, and the Art-Superintendent of the Birmingham District, in recognition of his integrity, zeal, and ability in the above offices from 1851 to 1858." Both clock and service were furnished by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., and the value of the testimonial was about £50.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "MAYFLOWER," WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—The American ship *Cairo*, Captain Wooster, of New York, arrived in Cork-harbour on Saturday last, with a cargo of timber from Savannah, for orders, with Captain W. H. Platt, of the American barque *Mayflower*, and a portion of the crew of that vessel, on board, whom she had picked up at sea. The *Mayflower* sailed from New Orleans, on the 9th of July last, with a cargo of staves for Nantes, and a crew of eleven hands, a stewardess, the captain's wife, and three cabin and six steerage passengers. On the 8th of August she was capsized in a gale of wind in lat. 41° N., long. 44° W.; and the captain, his wife, four of the crew, and two cabin passengers (M.M. Vernear and Dusseau, both Frenchmen) managed to get on to the ship's bottom, where they clung for some time; but the sea ran so high that the captain's wife and the two French gentlemen, M.M. Vernear and Dusseau, were washed off and lost. The remainder held on for about half an hour, when the foremast, mainmast, and mizen-topmast broke away, and the ship righted, full of water. Two passengers (M. Victor Palanque, and M. Dechan), two boys named Bernard, Mrs. Rorney (the stewardess), her son, and six of the crew were found drowned in her when she righted. The others still succeeded in holding on, but with little prospect of eventually saving their lives, as the gale continued to blow with unabated violence, and they saw no chance of assistance. On the following day, however, the *Cairo* fell in with them, after they had spent a terrific night clinging to the wreck, and exposed to all the fury of the gale, and brought them into Cork-harbour. Captain Platt, on the arrival of the ship in port, wrote a letter expressive of his deep gratitude for the kindness he and the remnant of his crew had met with at the hands of Captain Wooster, of the *Cairo*.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. P. K. Leighton, D.D., Warden of All Souls' College, to be Rural Dean of the Oxford Deanery; Rev. J. W. Brooks, Vicar of Nottingham, to be Prelate in Lincoln Cathedral. Rectories: The Rev. T. B. Dickson to East Church, Kent; Rev. J. S. Hodgson to Aekton, near Wigton, Cumberland; Rev. A. T. Lee to Ahoghill, Ballymena; Rev. A. C. Master to Broadwas; Rev. J. B. Pugh to Westbury-in-Sindistraparte. Vicarages: The Rev. J. W. Deryman to Emmeth; Rev. W. C. Hanson to Elm; Rev. W. F. Welsh to Stradset, Norfolk. Chaplaincies: The Rev. E. Alfrey, Rector of St. Swithin's, to Mr. Sheriff Conder; Rev. Dr. Mortimer to Alderman Hale, Sheriff-elect for London. Incumbencies: The Rev. J. Boyle to Trinity Church, Barnstable; Rev. E. Pope to Paddock Wood, near Tunbridge. Perpetual Curacies: The Rev. R. Baker to Aldringham; Rev. J. C. Roberts to St. Mark, Wrexham. Curacies: The Rev. J. E. C. Colquhoun to All Saints', Maidstone; Rev. E. T. Stubbs to be Cathedral Curate, Raphoe.

FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.—THE LIGHTNING CONSTANTLY FLASHING OVER IT.—At the corner of Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, is an old cemetery, and here lie buried the remains of Benjamin Franklin and his wife. A plain, flat slab, with the simple inscription of the names of Benjamin Franklin and his wife Deborah, marks the spot. Directly over this grave runs a telegraph wire, across which the lightning which Franklin first controlled is constantly flashing communications of intelligence, noting daily the progress of events and incidents of consequence in the world.

CHERBOURG.

THAT the works of Cherbourg, if not originally projected, have been completed as a menace to England, have been politely and officially avowed by the French Government press—that their very existence so near our coasts cannot but exercise considerable influence upon the conduct and issues of any future war in which France and this country may be opposing parties—will be seen at a glance by those who know anything of strategical science. To ourselves, though we may be inclined to think that the implied menace and the ultimate operative influence of this place have been very much overrated, it appears that it would be the height of imprudence and folly to postpone for any lengthened period a consideration of the eventualities which may result from its establishment; in sooth, we cannot as a general principle acquiesce in the logic of the French Emperor, who argued the other day at the Cherbourg fêtes that the best guarantee which an already powerful State could give of a peaceful policy was by constructing vast additional armaments; neither, looking at the antecedents of France under her various Governments, from the time of Louis XIV. downwards, can we see any exceptional circumstances to justify in her case a relaxation of the jealous watchfulness which the conditions would otherwise seem to call for.

Let us declare at once, however, before proceeding further, that in using the term "menace" we do not at all go along with certain old ladies who consider the invasion of England by the French a matter of perfect ease any day or night of the week, and that we are only spared the terrors of such a visitation by the magnanimous and amiable forbearance of the Sovereign who now rules the destinies, it would seem we are to believe, not only of France, but of Europe also. With all our experience of European policy, and more particularly of that of France, during the last two centuries, we should be loth to rest the continuance of our national security and independence upon such a basis. It may all read very well that Napoleon III. could not have been guilty of so much bad taste as to invite Queen Victoria to see his arsenals and powder magazines if he meditated using their contents against our shores; and that to do so after the noble confidence displayed by her Majesty would be the height of ingratitude and treachery. At all times ingratitude and treachery have been peculiarly Royal prerogatives, and by none have they been more largely employed than by the Sovereigns of France. Moreover, the Government of France may not always be in the hands of a Prince so considerably disposed as Napoleon III. towards the Sovereign and people of this country. But, however all this may prove, all decent-minded men must acknowledge that it would not be exactly "the thing" for us to enjoy immunity from invasion upon sufferance of any monarch or any nation, however chivalrous and well-disposed; and it is because we do not believe that such is the case, or ever has been, or ever will be the case, that we refer to the vile and humiliating suggestion which has recently been so frequently and unblushingly advanced, merely to denounce and refute it. An invasion of England is no new idea. It has been threatened over and over again by all the enemies of her religion and her freedom, and by none more often and more insolently than by France; and yet she stands as proudly now in her ocean sovereignty as at any time since A.D. 1200, when King John formally asserted for her the dominion of the seas. Her wave-washed shores, guarded by her brave old wooden walls, smile yet mockingly at her envious foes, as they did in the days of the Spanish Invincible Armada, or at sundry periods since, when formidable expeditions against her peace have been prepared, resulting sometimes in partial descents, which, however, have only ended in discomfiture and disgrace to the reckless adventurers. If, indeed, England were to go to sleep for two months, France might possibly, from Cherbourg or elsewhere, take advantage of the opportunity to send an armament to our shores, which might give us a little trouble to dislodge, and even for a time operate as a "menace" to London: but such a contingency is out of the question, and with it, as we feel convinced, any chance of a *coup-de-main* upon a large scale against our shores. Any escapade of the kind which in the madness or wickedness of future troublous times might be attempted could only be upon a scale wholly inadequate to the purposes of conquest, or even to materially affect the relative belligerent positions of the two nations. Undoubtedly the very fact of the increased facilities which the resources of Cherbourg will always afford for insults to our flag and coasts will impose upon us the necessity, even in times of peace, of keeping up an increased naval armament; and this consideration alone might one day warrant our viewing the continued existence of that place as an offence and an injury to be resisted and suppressed by force. Such a contingency, however—Cherbourg elevated into a *casus belli*—we do not think likely to occur, and the destinies of this much-vaunted place will therefore, in all probability, remain for arbitrement in a general war. In that war will also be involved the old and oft-disputed question of maritime supremacy.

It is a position not to be doubted that there can be no divided empire of the seas. The continued coexistence of two or more great naval Powers in open antagonism is a moral and physical impossibility. To be second best is to be nothing; the ships of any such power, as many as they may be, must eventually be destroyed or added to the fleets of her more potent rival. This is the remarkable and distinctive peculiarity of naval warfare—that, whereas on land, the acquisitions of a successful army, whether places conquered or troops captured, are often a charge and an incumbrance, every ship taken at sea is at once a valuable perquisition, and a double gain as regards the balance between the contending Powers. Then, again, ocean warfare is as unlimited as the ocean itself in extent; there are no barriers of intervening States to impede it; and the operation of conquest and perquisition becomes universal—the empire established boundless. He who has the empire of the seas places his arsenals in all parts of it, and is equally at home, equally formidable, in them all.

That proud empire England has asserted and maintained in many a hard-fought fight with every naval Power in the world, it being a remarkable circumstance that she has come out from every war with a larger and stronger navy, and with more numerous naval depôts, than she commenced it with. The ports and stations for building, repairing, and provisioning her navy are now numberless; they form a continued chain round the globe, and into every important sea. In face of such a scheme of offensive and defensive resource, threatening from every quarter of the wind, a single fortified station, or even two or three such, however strong individually, and whether supported by ships or not, would be but as a stray ship or ships against a whole fleet, or succession of fleets; and the more formidable the character of the individual armament, the more certain would it be to be challenged and reduced. Of course, much would depend upon the character of the works of the place; but all this would resolve itself into mere questions of time and outlay.

We here lay down what by some may be considered a bold position, and what a few years ago—in the days of Vauban, for instance, who planned this very stronghold of Cherbourg—would

have been denounced as absurd. Indeed, as it is, the majority of published opinions is adverse to the pretensions of ships against stone forts; but, as these opinions have all been formed upon consideration of a condition of warlike appliance which has since been entirely superseded, they cannot be allowed to have weight in opposition to all recent experience, which has been unequivocally in favour of the superiority of floating batteries over stone walls. One very obvious point of advantage enjoyed by the former is that they are movable at pleasure, and, being disabled, can be replaced by another and another, fresh for the work; whereas stone wall, are fixtures, and, once battered down, are at once and for ever untenable. Numerous illustrations of this superiority of floating to fixed batteries, and of the import and prerogatives of a naval supremacy, might be adduced. One or two must suffice:—The case of Copenhagen, where a respectable fleet, supported by formidable land batteries, was destroyed or captured by ships alone; that of Acro, which, supported by English ships of war, successfully resisted all the efforts of Napoleon; and which, forty years later, fell in a few hours before a naval attack; and Bomarsund, whose casemated batteries were silenced and destroyed by a continued torrent of iron shot in a naval attack. It is true that neither of these cases may be considered as an extreme test of the relative capabilities of stone and wood; nor has any case upon a large scale, and involving all the modern appliances of war, yet occurred; yet we cannot doubt that whenever the occasion does arise the principle will be proudly established. Neither can we doubt, looking at the position and importance of the place, that, whenever a naval war shall break out between England and France, the fate of Cherbourg will corroborate that principle, and remain in the hands, or subject to the command, of that one of the two contending Powers which shall hold the supremacy of the seas. Is France, then, prepared now to dispute with us again the empire of the seas? And, if she be, can any one—can even the most sanguine of French Colonels—doubt the issue of the struggle?

Having thus stated our general notions of the case boldly and broadly, let us now, even at the risk of the sneers of the said French Colonels, go a little into detail as to the capabilities of Cherbourg, and its advantages and disadvantages in a strategical point of view, more particularly with a view of showing how it may, and, as we venture to predict, it will, prove an incumbrance—we may almost say a peril—to France on the first occurrence of a general war. At starting upon this inquiry, it is not a little ominous to reflect that the construction of this immense arsenal was originally suggested by a naval disaster, and the impression on the part of Louis XIV. and his Ministers that, if there had been a harbour of refuge "convenient," the French fleet that was pursued and destroyed at La Hogue by the British fleet commanded by that savage islander, Admiral Russell, might have escaped into it. As a harbour of refuge for a beaten fleet, then, it was first undertaken, though its capabilities for offensive operations were afterwards no small part of the considerations involved in its construction. The vast extent and capacity of the place itself no one can dispute. Its docks present an area three or four times as large as those of Plymouth and Portsmouth combined. But what of that? Plymouth and Portsmouth, with Chatham and our numberless other naval stations, have been found amply sufficient in capacity and resource for the purposes of the largest fleet that ever sailed upon the sea, equalling in itself all the other fleets of the world put together. Besides, our fleets in time of action are not kept in harbours; their home is on the sea. In the mere fact of the superior size of her favourite arsenal, therefore, unless accompanied by a due proportion of ships and guns, we do not see that France has any advantage to boast of.

Of the defences of the place, apart from what it might obtain from the co-operation of a fleet, whether within or without its waters, we have now to speak, and we are bold to avow at once that, for all its long and splendid mole, and its numberless forts, and its three thousand guns, we do not consider it to be very formidable—certainly not of a character to warrant hazarding an idea of impregnability. It is not in the bulk of its works and the number of its guns, but in their disposition, that consists the strength of a place. It may be questioned whether the natural site of Cherbourg is not as unfavourable a one for its purpose as, under the conditions of modern war, could well be selected; and it is well known that Vauban himself, as the result of his first observations, was against it, preferring La Hogue, though he afterwards withdrew his objection in deference to the will of his Royal master. This fortified harbour, artificially constructed, stands on the northern extremity of a narrow promontory—a disadvantage in itself; as it must be obvious that to a Power commanding the seas it would at any time be feasible to pour in troops at the neck or along the coasts of the promontory, and so cut off communication between the fortress and the main land. Taking the fortifications themselves, we must recollect that the first scheme of them was planned some hundred and eighty years ago; and that, as now finished, they are based upon an experience of the resources of naval warfare no later than the close of the last century, when neither steam power, nor long-range swivel guns, nor our new-fashioned gun-boats had been introduced. Then again the plan itself is directly at variance with the conditions generally considered to be essential to the security of a fortified harbour. Instead of a long narrow approach, commanded through its whole length by heavy guns in casemated batteries, as at Cronstadt, Cherbourg harbour is situated in an open bay, rather shallow, and more than three miles wide, across the mouth of which runs a mole two miles and a half in length, with four detached forts to defend it. There are, consequently, two channels into the harbour, one at either end of the mole, and each of which is further defended by strong forts on the main land, and upon islands intervening. It is boasted that so strong are these forts that any ship attempting to force an entrance into the harbour must immediately be sunk by the shot poured in upon her from them, and that, even if she passed through that ordeal, she would afterwards have to encounter the fire of numerous batteries in the enceinte of the harbour, which must infallibly finish her. All this may be very true, and yet it amounts to nothing as against a powerful naval enemy under the present scheme of maritime operations. An enemy attacking the place would not want to enter the harbour at the commencement of proceedings. With a fleet of gun-boats drawn up in line outside the mole, he would pound its four forts simultaneously with iron shot, and their fall (there being no enfilading batteries to molest the assailants) would be certain, and achieved with trifling, if any, loss. Then would follow the land and island forts at either extremity; and then from the mole itself, in combination with the hostile fleet (approached nearer), the inner fortifications would be attacked, whilst some chosen ships with long-range power might pour in shot and shell into the basins and arsenal in the very centre of the works. Of course, a military force co-operating on the land side would greatly assist these operations; but it may be a question whether it would be indispensably necessary.

We submit, then, that Cherbourg is pregnable by a sea force alone; and from that very fact (saving of course the question whether France may obtain and maintain the empire of the seas) it will be a point of danger rather than of strength to her present owners. From the very situation of the place, at a distance from the capital, in a direction opposite to that in which the arms of France have hitherto always been, and are likely always hereafter to be employed, she must weaken the available military force of the country to such an extent as materially to cripple her operations at the real seat of war. And still, at any cost, the place would have to be maintained; for, Cherbourg taken, and used as a base of hostile operations, where would be Paris? The fortifications of Paris itself, in connection with those of Cherbourg, would but increase the embarrassment of France in case of war, and to a great extent restrict her powers for operations beyond her frontiers.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.
 ONE of the very last of the Dodd, Joe Munden, and Jack Bannister school of actors was taken from among us on Sunday last. Mr. J. P. Harley—the veteran Harley of Drury Lane and the Princess—is no more. He died in his vocation—almost on the stage—playing one of his favourite parts, that of *Lamuchot Gobbo* in “The Merchant of Venice.” He belonged to a race of actors of whose many merits playgoers of the present day have a very indifferent conception. He perpetuated in his person and his performances the best traditions of the stage. He would play Shakespeare as he had seen Shakespeare played and approved of by critics of indisputable authority. He seldom sought, when he had a Shakespeare part to play, to give a new expression or a new turn to his author's text; he acted as he remembered some favourite to have played the part—and it is, perhaps, not too much to say that in all his Shakespeare characters he was thinking as much of Dodd, and Quire, and little Dicky Suett, as he was thinking of his author's words. Nor did this arise from any barrenness of invention—it had its origin in deference and authority; for when he had a new part in a new piece to play he gave unmistakable evidence of original powers of no ordinary kind. All who have seen him—and his was a well-known and favourite face with London playgoers—will remember him as a skilled actor; while those who knew him in private life will remember his gentle nature, his sunny smile, his mirth-moving gestures, and his little limp, which became him wonderfully well. We regret to say that, though in the receipt of a good and constant salary for forty years, he died leaving very little. We remember that Tommy Hill (Paul Pry) once prophesied in our hearing that Harley would “cut up” the best of all the actors. Our poor, dear friend, the inimitable Harley of footlights and private life, is said to have lost all his savings in a Bath brewery.

A recent railway meeting has brought to light a fact of moment immediately connected with art. In two months of last year, the months of May and June, the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester brought in a clear profit to the North-Western Railway of £20,000. Will the Directors tell us what was the clear profit to the Company of the Exhibition during the whole period that the Exhibition was open?

The year 1858 will be memorable in the Annals of the Tower of London. The Tudor clothing of the Beefeaters—rich with recollections of bluff King Hal and good Queen Bess—is to be exchanged, at Constable Combermere's commands, for (we grieve to write it) blue tunics, with scarlet facings, and blue cloth trowsers with red stripes. The Tower of London has not suffered so much in our time—nay not even by the lamentable fire which destroyed the Great and Little Armouries. The removal of the King's boasts was a sad blow to the Society of Antiquaries, and the filling up of the Tower ditch was one not less inconsiderable. But this Aldershot-and-Moses' dressing of those fine old Beefeaters surpasses all. What true antiquary will care to see the Crown jewels, or the Spanish Armada relics, when shown by a very thin fallow-faced man, dressed in a blue tunic with scarlet facings, and blue cloth trowsers with red stripes? What power of fancy will henceforth induce one to believe that the Queen Elizabeth on horseback is Queen Elizabeth herself? We had only to look at our guide in his Tudor dress, and to feel assured that he had not only seen Queen Elizabeth, but was present when Raleigh threw his cloak beneath her feet, and Leicester had his ears boxed by his lion-hearted mistress. It was only a fortnight ago that we recorded the sudden decease of “the last of the Storks.” We have now to record the as sudden decease of “the last of the Beefeaters.” Let us trust that the ever-active Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, is in treaty for the dress of the last of them. Madame Tussaud should secure a living Beefeater in his habit as he lived, for her great exhibition. Would not one look well, my Lord Stanhope, at the door of the National Portrait Gallery?

By the kindness of a well-wisher we are this week enabled to publish, and for the first time, the recently-discovered letter from Dryden to the Duke of Ormond, of the rebellion of 1715. It is a kind of begging-letter in the true Dryden manner:—

TO THE DUKE OF ORMOND.

May it please yr Grace The first day of Winter, 1693.
 What Ireland was before yr coming Thither I cannot tell, but I am sure you have brought over one manufacture thither which is not of yr growth of yr country, and that is beauty. But at the same time, you have impoverished yr Native Land by taking more away yr you have left behind. We Jacobites have no more reason to thank you than we have our present King who has enriched Holland with the wealth of England. If this be all the effect of his going over the water for a whole summer together and of yr Graces leaving us for a much longer time, we have reason to complain if not of both, yet at least of one of you for the Sun has never shone on us since you went into Eclipse on Ireland, and if we have another such a year we shall have a famine of Beauty as well as Bread, for if the last be the Staff of Life to the rest of the World the first is so to the Nation of Poets; who feed only at the eyes. But you Plantagenets, never think of these mean Concerns; at the whole race of you have been given to make voyages into yr Holy Land to Conquer Infidels or at least to Subdue France without caring wt becomes of yr natural subjects yr poor English. I think we must remonstrate to you yr we can no longer live without you: For so our Ancestors have done to some of yr Family who they have been too long abroad And besides who knows but God who can do all things we seem impossible to us may raise up another beauty in yr Absence who may dispute yr Kingdom with you for thus also has yr Predecessour Richard Cœur de Leon been served when his Br John whose christened name I bear while he was taking Jerusalem from yr Turks was likely to have Usurp'd Engd from him And I cannot promise for yr fidelity of a Country which is not over famous for that virtue. The product of Ireland will only serve to warm my Body as it does this Winter by yr Graces favour to me but I cannot be cold at heart and the older I am the more heed I have of the Sun to comfort me for wch reason I humbly advise you to return next Spring with the first Swallow though you falsifie the Proverb for then one Swallow will make a Spring at least to him who is yr Graces most Obliged and most Obedient Servant

JOHN DRYDEN.

This was written when Dryden was busy with his Fables, just two years before his death.

The Nestor of living English poets makes a sorry appearance this week before the majesty of the law. Mr. Walter Savage Landor, now in his eighty-third or eighty-fourth year, has been proved a libeller of a lady's reputation—both in prose and verse—and fined in a sum of one thousand pounds and costs. The satires, or slanders in verse exhibit no decay of mental powers—they are full of wormwood and sulphur, and sharp-toothed withal. “When once,” says Cowley, “we fall in love with the bewitching art of poetry, it clings to us for life. We marry it for better or for worse.” Waller, when at Mr. Landor's age, was translating the Psalms and writing copies of complimentary verses to the Duchess of Mazarine and the Duchess of York. Mr. Landor, at Waller's age, is writing filthy libels in verse on a Mrs. Yescombe, a married lady, gentle, it is proved, and inoffensive.

Before Mr. Landor, the poet, left England, he sent his collection of pictures to Mr. Capes, of Manchester, for sale. His collection had acquired (falsely enough) a kind of reputation. He had picked his pictures up in Italy, fancying himself as good a judge of art as his brother in the muses, the late Mr. Samuel Rogers. Rogers's collection brought noble prices; Landor's collection sold (and not unjustly) for insignificant prices. In short, the average price of each picture—pictures bearing the noblest names in art—was under

ten shillings. A Pynaker that sold for three guineas has been resold for fifty guineas.

The family and some of the friends of the late Mr. Stephenson complain that, in our notice of Mr. Stephenson's death, we were a good deal too hard on a man both beloved and respected by a very large circle of friends. We had no wish whatever to wound the feelings of any of Mr. Stephenson's family or friends. It appears that he was liked and loved by more people whose good opinion is worth having than we had suspected he had been, and this character of him, when no more, we have great pleasure in perpetuating here.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATCH BETWEEN MORPHY AND LOWENTHAL.—This contest terminated on Saturday last with the following result:—Morphy won nine games, Lowenthal three, and three were drawn. We shall give the concluding games in our next issue.

DETERA.—The little contest you mention, in which Mr. Morphy gave the Pawn and move to an amateur called “Alter,” terminated in the American winning all the games in a center.

W. S. Labore; VALENTINE GREEN, Poona.—Our Correspondent's despatches, containing games and problems recently played and composed in India, have all safely come to hand, and form an agreeable variety among the ordinary contributions forwarded to us. The games played by Mr. Green against a Brahmin of Poona, “one of the best players in Hindostan,” though not our old acquaintance Molechundar, bespeak the native to be a player of unusual capacity.

C. H. D. Liverpool.—You are right, there is not a shadow of foundation for the silly paragraph in question. It is pure invention of a not very creditable kind.

ASHBACH.—The conditions of Mr. S. Loyd's Problem No. 755, are White to play, and mate in three, not four, moves. You will find the solution in our last Number.

S. H. DAVENPORT (Iowa), is thanked for the games and particulars of another contest in Rock Island, where M. Paulsen played ten games simultaneously without seeing a chessboard, winning nine and losing only one.

H. S. Wren.—We have no means of access to the Number containing the Problem mentioned at present. You should have sent a diagram.

I. C. Boston (U. S.).—The games and problems shall have due attention.

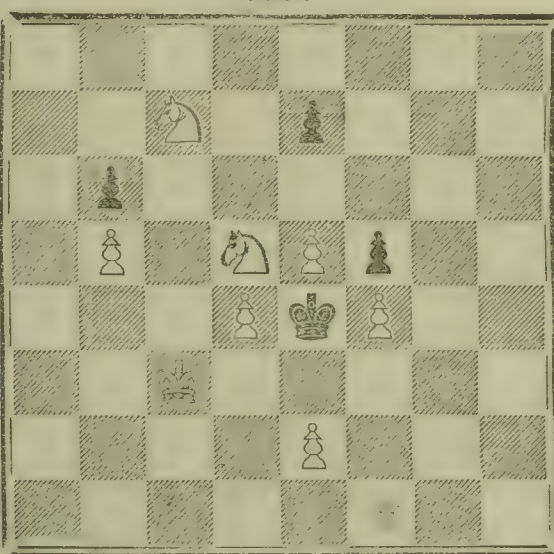
H. W.; O. P. Q.—A list of the names of those correspondents who correctly solve the problems will be given as usual when the present matches are over.

ASHBACH.—As you surmise, “knowing the authority,” the slang of the sporting paper in question regarding the proposed encounter between Mr. Staunton and the young American is “bankum.” In matches of importance it is the invariable practice in this country, before anything definite is settled, for each party to be provided with representatives to arrange the terms and money for the stakes. Mr. Morphy has come here unfurnished in both respects; and although both will no doubt be forthcoming in due time, it is clearly impossible until they are, that any definite arrangement can be made. 2. The statement of another contemporary that the reduction in the amount of stakes from £1000 aside to £500 was made at the suggestion of the English amateur is equally devoid of truth; the proposal to reduce the amount having been made by Mr. Morphy.

PROBLEM NO. 753.

By Signor ASPA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

Game in a little Contest pending between “ALTER” and Mr. MORPHY, the latter giving the odds of Pawn and Move. (Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (“Alter.”)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (“Alter.”)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	26. Q to K B sq	R takes Q (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	27. R takes R	Q to K R 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	28. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q 4th (ch)
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	29. K R to K B 3rd	K to R 2nd
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	30. P to Q 1st	B to Q 7th
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	31. K to Kt 2nd	P to K 4th
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	P takes P	32. P to Q 3rd	P to K 5th
8. K B takes P	B to Q 2nd	33. R to K R 3d (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. Castles	Castles	34. P to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to K sq	35. B to K 2nd	P to K 6th
11. B takes K Kt	R takes B	36. Kt takes Q B P	
12. Kt to K Kt 4th	K R to K B sq		
13. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd		
14. K R to K B 3rd	Kt takes Q P		
15. K R to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 4th		
16. Kt to K 5th	Q B to K sq		
17. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K R 5th		
18. Q to K sq	Kt to K R 3rd		
19. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		
20. Q to K Kt 3rd	R to Q sq		
21. Q R to K B sq	R to Q 7th		
22. K to R sq	Q to her sq		
23. Q to K sq	B to Q Kt 4th		
24. Kt takes B	K R takes P		

(We should have preferred taking the K R P, checking. For, suppose—
 24. K R takes R (best)
 25. Q R takes B
 And White has a good game.)
 25. R takes R R to Q 8th
 Game drawn.

Another Game between the same Opponents.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (“Alter.”)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (“Alter.”)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	12. P takes Kt	Q takes P
2. P to Q 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	13. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to B 3rd		
4. Q Kt to B 3rd	P to K 3rd		
5. K Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th		
6. B to Q 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th		
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
8. P to K 5th	P takes B		
9. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to B sq		
10. Kt takes K R P	R to K R 3rd		
11. B to Q 3rd	K to Kt sq		

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1087.—(Schachzeitung.)

White: K at Q B 5th, R at K B 3rd, B at K R 2nd and K Kt 4th, Kt at Q Kt sq, Ps at Q Kt 5th and Q R 3rd.
 Black: K at Q 5th, Ps at K B 5th and K 5th.
 White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.—This meeting commenced on Tuesday, and was well attended by eminent players. It was held in the handsome rooms of Queen's College, kindly lent for the purpose by the Principal and Council. The great feature was a tournament of sixteen players, for a first prize of sixty guineas, and a second of twenty guineas. In the first round, Messrs. Staunton, Lowenthal, Owen, St. Amant, Salmon, Falkbeer, Brian, and Smith, were successful against Messrs. Hughes, Kipping, Hampton, Beestons, Szabo, Ingley, Bird, and Morphy. Mr. Bird really played game and game with Mr. Brian, but he was obliged to leave on account of business. Mr. Morphy forfeited the game by nonattendance. In the second round, Messrs. Owen, Falkbeer, and Brian were the victors against Messrs. Salmon, St. Amant, and Smith. The contest between Messrs. Staunton and Lowenthal had not concluded when our parcel left. We shall give all particulars next week.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE meeting at York was not one of its most successful, and, owing to its having perhaps the worst-digested and clumsiest programme in the kingdom, there was of course a wrangle as to conditions. Mr. Merry was very lucky with his two-year-old Rainbow (by Chanticleer), and, but for his stumbling in the last twenty yards, Sam Rogers would not have been able to catch him in the Gimcrack Stakes by his splendid rush on Cavendish, who carried 3lb. more. The latter, a very fine specimen of the Voltigeur blood, is in the Champagne Stakes, with Merryman and Musjid, but is a horse who requires another year over his head. Stockwell, also, showed better than he has done, with a very fine Ferrona filly. Volcano, from the Bretby stable, was much liked; but Mutineer, the presumed Derby crack of John Scott's stable, could make no fight even with Lord of the Manor. Gamster twice carried Sir Charles Monck's colours to victory, and is now, it is said, to be handed over to John Scott for his finishing touches. Alderman Copeland did more with Argosy than he has done with a horse for many a day; but he owed his principal victory to the riding of Rogers, and the fact of Hepatica having been very much “off.” The latter, in her usual form, would have won the Great Yorkshire in a canter, but Scott had to substitute West Australian's sister and two other bad ones for her; and Tunstall Maid, who is always lucky on this ground, did just what she liked with them; Gildermire cutting up quite sulky when she got beyond the Oaks distance. At 35lb. Tunstall Maid had, in her turn, not an atom of chance with Vedette, who looked wonderfully improved, and won his seventh victory out of nine starts. It was rumoured that morning that he had broken down; but there were not the slightest symptoms of his wonted rheumatism, or anything else. Fisherman was ridden to the end, as his owner had some bets about his being placed; and the latter, if rumour be correct, challenged Lord Zetland immediately afterwards to run him for 1000 guineas aside, two miles, weight for age, which his Lordship declined. In this race they ran at 16lb. difference; and if they meet in the Doncaster Cup, as they not improbably will, there will only be 7lb. between them, or (if the penalties are accumulative) 10lb. Gamma di Vergi, the last but one of the Sir Hercules colts, broke down; and although Underland could not run in his Newcastle form, he certainly looked to the eye one of the very prettiest, if not the prettiest, racehorse we have, and as far as training could go left nothing to be desired.

For the St. Leger, Toxophilite is still firm, and there are slight nibblings at Knight of Kars. Doncaster has been so fertile in surprises since West Australian's year, that the King takes odds rather wildly on the off chance. There was a slight attempt at York to hint that Blackthorn would be the horse of Dawson's stable, and not The Hadji. At this date the field is not promising, and Telegram, Duncany, Longrange, East Langton, Toxophilite, Knight of Kars, Gourd, Governor, The Hadji, Gildermire, Blackthorn, FitzRoland, Eclipse, Clydesdale, Sunbeam, Kelpie, Montmore, Incedon, Physician, and Compromise, are the only ones spoken of at all, and they seem likely to thin down to twelve at the post.

There were only biddings for eight out of twenty Sir Tatton Sykes's yearlings at York, but those averaged 122 guineas, the poll being headed by a Daniel O'Rourke colt, whom the Days bought for 200 guineas, with a feeling no doubt for his Grey Momus blood. From first to last, Sledmere has produced a fair quota of winners, and at present there are sixty-two foals in its paddocks, upwards of half of them by Rifleman. Andover did not do much for Sir Tatton, and he sold him, early and well, for more than the £2000 he gave for him to the foreigners. Poor old Slano, who has hardly been able to leave his stable for some time, has been destroyed, but he outlived his great Derby competitors, Bay Middleton and Venison. It is said that The Dutchman is going to leave Rawcliffe, and that they will wisely rely on the thorough trump card they have in Newminster. Surplice also moves from Doncaster to Danebury. The dam of that sporting little borough-bred, Graculus—who was, however, in the days of Newminster's obscurity, only sold for 100 guineas—has been thrice unfortunate since, and hence the principal local yearling at the race sales will be a Ratanapian colt belonging to the mayor of the town, and the most perfect image of its sire that ever breeder looked at. There will, doubtless, be not a little competition for it. The only one of the blood which has been sold yet was one of Lord Exeter's, which fetched, if we remember rightly, about 400 guineas. The late Mr. Drinkald's horses—St. Lawrence, Mathematician, and five others—are to be sold on Monday, at Tattersall's, along with eight of Mr. “Howard's” once-promising lot, Eclipse, Clydesdale, Perfection, Sedbury, &c.

On Tuesday the All England eleven play twenty-two of West Cornwall, at Truro; and on Thursday, twenty-two of East Cornwall and South Devon, at Plymouth. The United Eleven, in the course of the week, will also engage Mr. McDougall's twenty-two, at Nottingham.

RADCLIFFE MEETING.—MONDAY.

Henton Park Handicap.—The Jade, 1. Mauchline, 2. Selling Handicap.—Our Sal, 1. Spider, 2. Wilton Cup.—Hegira, 1. Lazy Lass, 2. Two-year-old Stakes.—Raspberry, 1. The Flying Cloud, 2. Stand Plate.—Rhodomontade, 1. The Jade, 2.

TUESDAY.

Radcliffe Plate.—Alfred, 1. The Jade, 2. Stewards' Cup.—Hegira, 1. The Jade, 2. Two-Year-Old Handicap.—Birdcatcher f., 1. Inniskilling f., 2. Bury Purse.—Hesperithusa walked over. Scurry Handicap.—Mauchline, 1. Lazy Lass, 2.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Betting Stand Plate.—Grand Duchess, 1. The Giant, 2. King John Stakes.—Wild Rose, 1. King-at-Arms, 2. Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Vulcan, 1. Bridecake, 2. Railway Stakes.—Temple-bar, 1. Linda, 2. Runnymede Stakes.—Schoolfellow, 1. Subterfuge, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Barons' Stakes.—Fitch, 1. Syria, 2. Town Plate.—Lady Conyngham, 1. Little Gerard, 2. Egham Stakes.—Winkfield, 1. Cantor, 2. Queen's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2. Magna Charta Stakes.—Subterfuge c., 1. Tragedy, 2.

STOCKTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Cleveland Stakes.—Archduchess, 1. Harefoot, 2. Stockton Handicap.—Broadlands, 1. Moneytree, 2.

AQUATICS.—Cambridge University v. Town: This eight-oared boat race came off on Wednesday week. After a gallant struggle the race was won by the town by about thirteen seconds.

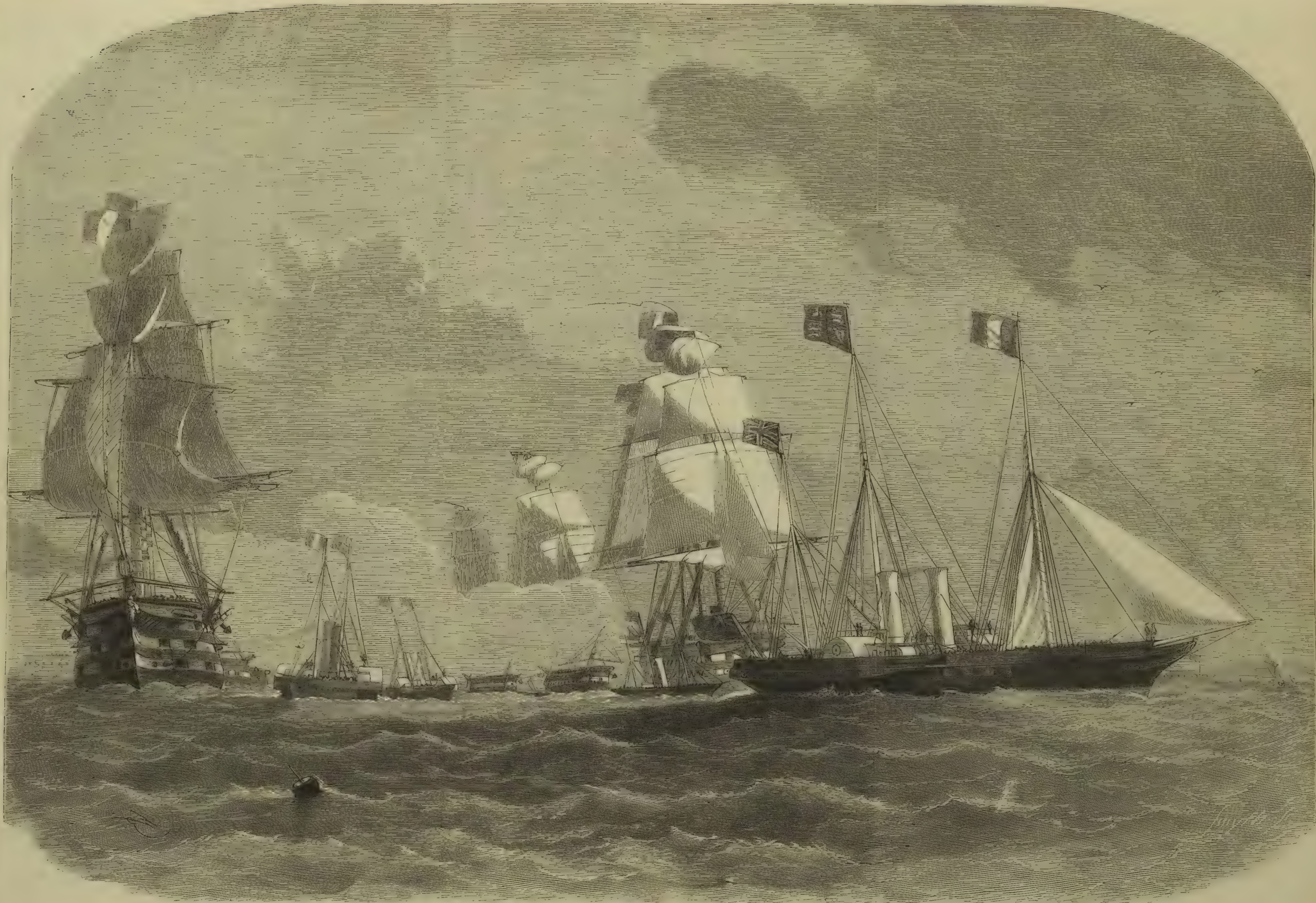
A novel rowing match came off on the 18th inst. on the Clyde, at Glasgow, betwixt two blind men in one boat and two seeing sturdy young men in the other. The length, from the starting-post to Rutherglen-bridge and back, was accomplished by the blind men, who came in before their opponents about 200 yards, in 7 minutes and 40 seconds.

The Walton-on-the-Naze Regatta took place on Thursday week. The first match was for yachts of from ten to twenty-five tons register, belonging to a yacht club, for a silver tankard, and the entries were as follow:—1. Greyhound, 11 tons, R. Francis, Brightlingsea. 2. Silver Star, 25 tons, John Mann, Dovercourt. 3. Fanny, 15 tons, Peter Bruff, Ipswich. 4. Folly, 12 tons, R. Blanshard, Walton. This was a fine race, and was gallantly won by the Silver Star. The second race was for smacks of from 15 to 20 tons register. First prize £5; second, £2. Entries:—1. Tiara, 13 tons, T. Ward, Colchester. 2. William and Anna, 13 tons, F. Bayard, Tollerbury. 3. Sea Nymph, 11 tons, William Payne, Colchester. 4. Express, 50 tons, Bowles and Chatterton, Tollerbury. Express took the first prize, and Tiara the second. The third race was for second-class yachts not exceeding 10 tons, for a cup. Entries:—1. Irresistible, 10 tons, W. H. Moore, Woodbridge. 2. Rifleman, 8 tons, E. Stannard, Brightlingsea. 3. Veritas, 7 tons, J. W. Baxter, Mistley. 4. Gam, 8 tons, J. G. Chamberlain, Wivenhoe. This race was won by Rifleman. The proceedings were brought to a close, by the open pleasure-boat and other matches, at an early hour in the evening.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—Although the Indian Council is not yet completed, in consequence of the Government nominees not having all arranged their acceptance of office, it is believed that the eight gentlemen selected will be the following:—Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Melville, Sir Frederic Currie, Sir R. Vivian, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Mr. J. Pringle, Mr. G. A. Hamilton.



FILLING THE NAPOLEON DOCK, CHERBOURG.—SEE PAGE 200.



HER MAJESTY LEAVING CHERBOURG.— SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE CHERBOURG FETES.

WITH the two accompanying Engravings we conclude our Illustrations of these grand inaugural ceremonies.

LETTING THE WATER INTO THE NAPOLEON DOCK.

As previously stated, this event, regarded as a spectacle, was a complete failure. The water was to have been let into the excavation in a great and sudden rush through one of the two locks that connect this inner basin with the two smaller ones between it and the sea. The water, it was thought, was sufficiently controlled by a dam and caisson. The dam was constructed of earth inclosing a mine at its base; this should have kept the water at the level of the outside dock while the caisson was floated away. The dam would then have been the only barrier between the vast empty space and the external docks, and, finally, the sea itself. But when the water was admitted up to the dam, either the flood was stronger or the barrier weaker than had been calculated. One end of it was washed away, the mine was destroyed, and it was too late to remedy the disaster. So the great coup of the day—the anticipated explosion, the sudden rush of the element, and its first dash and spread over the immense granite level, were all lost. The actual ceremony of immersion, the subject of the longest official programme, was reduced to opening the sluices of another lock and admitting the external water in a volume equalling a millrace. The *Ville de Nantes* (portrayed in our Engraving), which was built on one of the new slips of the Napoleon Dock, was safely launched on the evening of the inauguration.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM CHERBOURG.

The Royal yacht got under way at twelve o'clock on Friday. Some time previously a farewell visit was paid by the Emperor and Empress; and subsequently from the deck of the *Bretagne* their Majesties waved a succession of adieux. The Royal squadron moved off in two lines.

As soon as the heavy ships had got fairly away from their anchorage, the Royal yacht steamed away between the two lines of ships and frigates, and shot ahead of them out of the harbour. As the *Victoria* and *Albert* passed along the ships, the crews on the rigging gave hearty cheers such as English sailors love to give. On the topmost truck of the main fore and mizen masts of the *Albatross* a sailor was perched; and each of these, with reckless energy, waved a union-jack in one hand and his hat in the other, and shouted and cheered as though he were secure on the solid earth. Her Majesty, from her own yacht, and the Emperor, from on board the *Bretagne*, watched with much interest the movements of these daring fellows, who divided with her Majesty herself the cheers of the English visitors who observed them. Of course there was another tremendous salute from the ships and all the forts, and the English squadron gave a parting salute to the Emperor. Directly the ships were in the offing, the wind being favourable, they set full sail, and were soon lost to view.

THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—The principal theatrical event of the week—and indeed the only one, most of the theatres being closed or closing—is the engagement of this house by Mr. James Anderson for a series of six performances, previous to his departure for America, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and other places, where his multifarious engagements will prolong his absence from England for a considerable period. It is with regret that we part with an actor of so much excellence as Mr. Anderson, and wish that the condition of the stage in the mother country were such as would make it worth his while, and others of similar talent, to establish themselves in London. We must, however, submit to the present state of things; at some future day, perhaps, they will mend. On Monday Mr. Anderson appeared in his favourite character of *Ingomar*, in the drama which he had the good taste to accept and place on the stage while he had the management and animation, and the audience responded with readiness and pleasure. Never was a character so closely identified with the ideal of the dramatist as Mr. Anderson's portrait of the barbarian chief. Miss Elsworth, also, has much improved as an actress, and supported *Parthena* gracefully and well. She was finely corroborated by Mrs. Hugh Campbell in the part of *Aetia*, her mother. This character is usually treated in a careless, offhand manner, as of inferior importance. Mrs. Campbell made really a great thing of it, and restored it to its true position. Mr. Barrett was capital in *Myron*, the armourer. The whole play, in fact, was admirably cast; and, being illustrated with its original scenery, was placed on the stage in a highly satisfactory manner. Desirous of rendering this series of performances as popular as possible, Mr. Anderson had engaged Mr. John Douglass, of the Standard, to show to the West-end public a specimen of that gentleman's British sailor which, in the opinion of the judicious, is of such merit as to take rank with that of the ever-respected Mr. T. P. Cooke. The tar of Mr. Douglass is of the most vigorous type, and arrests the attention of the most careless spectator by his decision and straightforward single-mindedness. "Ben the Boatswain," is the name of the nautical drama which Mr. Douglass delights to illustrate by the force of his genius and character. *Ben* is a monster of fidelity—a sea-monster, if you will; and has besides a heart, like the heart of Solomon himself, "large as the sands on the seashore." Wherever there is a wrong to be righted, or good to be done, *Ben* is foremost. He is great both in the dance and in the conflict; and in both Mr. Douglass displayed an amount of agility and energy which not a little astonished his new audience. They had the dance a second time, and would have the fight for "the union jack," but that it was far too long for repetition. The applause was immense. On Tuesday Mr. Anderson appeared in "The Lady of Lyons." *Claude Melotte* is not only one of his best characters, but his impersonation is, perhaps, the most satisfactory on the stage. On Wednesday "Macbeth" was acted. In the performance of this tragedy Mr. Anderson restored the text of the original, and abridged Locke's music, which included more of Middleton's text than Shakespeare intended to adopt. While on the subject of music, we may remark that the orchestral accompaniment to Mr. Douglass' nautical piece is noteworthy, as an example of effective melodramatic composition, the trick of which in this day has almost died out. It is by Mr. Isaacson, the leader of the Princess' band, and is highly creditable to his indisputable talent. Indeed, to draw proper attention to the point is a matter of considerable professional importance in the present state of the musical art as applicable to dramatic representation.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have varied the programme of their entertaining "Patchwork" by the introduction of several new characters, the most striking of which are an "Unprotected Female," and the "Man who knows Everybody," the latter eccentric personages singing a rather novel song, in which several of the popular songs of the day are castigated in their own melodies. Mr. Howard Paul enacts this character with considerable dash and verve. In *Selina Singleheart*, the unprotected old young maiden, Mrs. Paul gives a graphic and diverting sketch, and, as usual, her singing forms an interesting feature of the impersonation. "Patchwork" is attracting numerous audiences, which, the state of the thermometer considered, may be looked upon almost in the light of an achievement, especially as most of London just now is out of town.

St. James's Hall.—Mr. Douglas Thompson gave the third of his new series of Initiative Readings on Wednesday week at the above hall, and commanded a large and intelligent audience. Again he pointed out individual defects, and suggested the remedies, illustrating his position by judicious and humorous imitations. His singing of Mr. Lover's ballad of *Carolan*, and the old English example from Mr. W. Chappell's collection, was received with marked approbation. The second part of his lecture consisted, as usual, of imitations from actors, the effect of which was highly ludicrous, particularly the imaginary conversation which followed the direct representation. Kean, Harley, Buckstone, Tilbury, and Cooper, were unmistakable. There is no doubt that Mr. Thompson will become a popular lecturer.

THE Peninsular and Oriental paddle steamer *Malta*, which has been entirely remodelled, and converted into a screw steamer, by Mr. John Baird, of Birkenhead, went on a trial trip on Wednesday with highly successful results. She has been considerably enlarged, and is now one of the fleetest and handsomest vessels in the service.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Aug. 18	29.658	65.1	60.6	86	0-10	58.6	73.9	SE. 9SE.	1.21
" 19	29.710	66.6	58.7	77	7	59.7	74.8	SW. 3SW.	1.51
" 20	29.877	59.5	46.2	64	7	59.3	70.7	SW. 3SW. 3NW.	2.51
" 21	29.756	57.0	53.3	88	10	50.1	60.6	WNW. 3NW.	2.37
" 22	29.690	59.5	50.3	73	3	55.4	63.2	NNE. N. E.	2.73
" 23	30.065	62.5	54.2	70	3	48.2	71.9	NNE. E.	1.31
" 24	30.144	62.3	53.7	75	4	49.7	73.4	NE. 3NE.	1.02

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 25, 1893.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Aug. 19	29.652	73.6	59.1	64.8	65.8	65.4	71.6	W. NW.	8
" 20	29.804	62.1	59.1	57.1	60.8	58.8	60.6	SW.	10
" 21	29.842	63.1	50.2	54.1	55.5	56.5	59.4	NNW.	9
" 22	29.949	69.6	54.2	61.3	63.0	60.5	69.2	E. SE.	5
" 23	30.080	71.4	47.4	69.8	63.0	59.4	70.2	NE. N.	1
" 24	30.179	72.1	50.9	69.5	69.7	67.8	70.7	N. NNW.	8
" 25	30.037	62.3	55.2	55.5	62.5	59.7	55.2	N.	10
Means	29.935	67.9	53.7	59.2	61.8	59.7	65.3	60.0	1.185

The range of temperature during the week was 26.2 degrees.

Rain was falling heavily on the night of the 18th, on the day of the 20th, and almost without intermission throughout the 21st. Several heavy showers took place on the 25th, and on the days of the 21st and 25th the wind was blowing violently from the northerly quarters. A halo was seen round the moon on the night of the 22nd. A sudden fog overspread the sky shortly after midnight of the 23rd, having previously been brilliantly clear. The sky has been generally much overcast and the weather unsettled. No meteors have been seen on the clear nights. J. BRES.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The steady upward movement in the value of French Securities—the rise in the Three per Cents during the present month being nearly two per cent.—and the news at hand from China, to the effect that we have entered into a new treaty with the Celestials, have imparted considerable firmness to the Consol Market. Throughout the week a full average quantity of Stock has been absorbed by the public; but the transactions for Time bargains have not increased.

There has been a steady, though by no means active, demand for money for commercial purposes, and the rates of discount have ruled very firm. The lowest quotations for sixty days' bills in Lombard-street is now 2½ per cent. In the Stock Exchange money is very abundant, and loans on Government Securities, if for short periods, may be had as low as 1½ per cent.

The returns issued to-day by the Board of Trade of the value of our export trade during the month of July, and during the seven months ending on the 30th of that month, are, on the whole, favourable. Last month the total shipments were valued at £10,993,997, against £12,201,532 in 1892, and £9,068,226 in 1891. During the first seven months of the present year the exports were £4,461,801, against £7,027,913 in 1892, and £6,930,642 in 1891. Compared with last year, therefore, there is still a great falling off; but, compared with 1891, the difference is trifling, being rather in favour of the present year.

We learn that arrangements have been completed between the Bank and the East India Company for the postponement of the repayment of the million loan contracted in 1857. This will be a great advantage to both parties, as the former will continue to employ capital which otherwise might remain unproductive, and the latter will not be crippled for means to pay off the loan.

Nearly £270,000, chiefly in Australian gold, has been sent into the Bank this week, and the demand for export to the Continent has fallen off. The imports have been under £100,000. In silver very little is doing. Bar qualities may be quoted at 60½d.; and Mexican dollars are worth only 59½d. per ounce. The next packet for India will carry out £3215 only.

The whole of the United States' Government loan for 10,000,000 dollars in a 5 per cent stock has been taken at from 4½ to 5 per cent premium. The bids amounted to 50,000,000 dollars.

The Continental Exchanges continue to exhibit great firmness, especially as regards Holland, Belgium, Paris, Frankfurt, and Hamburg.

Efforts are still being made to introduce a Turkish Loan of £2,500,000 in our market; we believe, however, that the onerous terms proposed to the Porte will not be agreed to.

The Consol market was very firm on Monday. The Reduced were done at 97½; Consols for Money, 96½; Ditto for Account, 96½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1895, 1896; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto, Second Issue, 97½; India Bonds, 100s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 22s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. Prices generally were well supported on Tuesday, and the market ruled steady. Bank Stock realised 228½, 227½; and India Stock, 217, 216; the Reduced Three per Cents marked 97½; Consols for Money, 96½; Ditto for Account, 96½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1895, 1896; India Bonds, 100s. to 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 34s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. A slight improvement took place in the quotations on Wednesday. Consols were done at 96½ for Money, and 96½ for Account. About £100,000 was invested in the New India Debentures at 97½ to 98½. Bank Stock left off at 227½ to 228½; Reduced, and the New Three per Cents, 97½; India Stock, 215 to 218; India Bonds, 12s. to 17s.; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 34s. prem. On Thursday, Home Securities were very firm in price. The Three per Cents were 96½ to 97; the New Three per Cents, 97½; the Reduced, 97½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 80; Long Annuities, 1895; Exchequer Bills, 31s. to 34s.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; Ditto, Debentures, 98½; Bank Stock was 227½ to 229.

Although the transactions in the Foreign House have been far from numerous, the market almost generally may be considered steady, at prices fully equal to those current in the previous week. The following are the leading quotations—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 185½, 96½; Ditto, Scrip, 1½ prem.; Danish Three per Cents, 98½; Danish Five per Cents, 104½; Granada Two-and-a-quarter per Cents, New Active, 21; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 90½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 69½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 100½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 28½; Ditto, Passive, 10; Turkish Six per Cents, 86; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 3½; Ditto Two per Cents, Deferred, 14½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 66½; Dutch Four per Cents, 101½; and French Three per Cents, 70 1/2 5/8.

A fair average business has been passing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and their prices in most instances have been well supported—Australia have realised 88½; City, 63½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and County, 23½ ex div.; London Joint-Stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 46½; National Provincial of England, New, 22; New South Wales, 48; Ottoman, 17; Provincial of Ireland, 34½; and Union of Australia, 59.

Miscellaneous Securities have continued inactive. Compared with last week, however, very little change has taken place in prices—Atlantic Telegraph Shares have marked 850; Australian Agricultural, 33; Canada Company's Bonds, 118; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 113½; New Brunswick Government Six per Cents, 109; New South Wales Five per Cents, 101; Crystal Palace, 14½; Ditto, Preference, 4½ ex div.; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-half per Cent Preference, 26½; Electric Telegraph, 167½; European and American Steam, 14½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 1½; North British Australasian, 8½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81½; Scottish Australian Investment, 13½; London Docks, 109½; St. Katharine, 94; Grand Surrey Docks and Canal Loan Notes, 83; Birmingham Canal, 98; Ditto, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 12; Rochdale, 84; Grand Junction, 93; Regent's, 103; Warwick and Napton, 9; Southwark and Vauxhall, 96; Hungerford Bridge, 63; Waterloo, Old Annuities of 43, 33; Ditto, New, of 47, 54.

On the whole a fair average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market. Prices have continued very firm, but the public have purchased cautiously. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 91½; Caledonian, 83; Eastern Counties, 62; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65; Great Northern, A Stock, 73; Great Western, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 6; Ditto, New, 42; London and Brighton, 130½ ex div.; London and North-Western, 93; London and South-Western, 93½ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 97; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Derby, 93½; Ditto—Leeds, 46; North Staffordshire, 12½; South-Eastern, 71½; South Wales, 77½; West-end of London and Crystal Palace, A, 34; Ditto, B, 66.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Midland Four-and-a-half per Cent Stock, 104; North-Eastern—Derby, 98½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 118 ex div.; Ditto, Second Guarantee, 106 ex div.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 9½; Ditto, 181; East India, 106; Ditto, E. Shares, Extension, 5½; Goolong and Melbourne, 16½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 38½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 73; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 50; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 24½; Great Southern of India, 1½ prem.; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Ditto, Five-and-a-half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, 92½; Madras, 19½; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½; Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Beizers to Graessenc, 8½; Great Luxembourg, 8; Rio de Janeiro and San Francisco, 9½ ex div.

For Mining Shares there has been a moderate inquiry, at full quotations. Past Baskets have been done at 98½; Great Wheel Vor, 2½; South Wheel Frances, 204½; United Mines, 92½; Wheel Trelawney, 24; General, 19½; and United Mexican, 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. Aug. 23.—Today's market was but moderately supplied with both old and new English wheat, but for no kind was experienced a slow inquiry, at about last week's quotations. There was a large quantity of foreign wheat on the stands. Inside the finest qualities met a slow inquiry, and inferior parcels were very dull, on former terms. Both English and foreign barley moved off steadily, at very full prices, and there was a fair inquiry for malt, at late currencies. Good sound oats were in steady request, but inferior Russian parcels gave way 6d. per quarter. Both beans and peas were in request, at extreme rates. In flour only a moderate business was transacted.

Aug. 23.—Wheat and flour were a slow inquiry, at Monday's currency. All spring corn sold steadily, at full quotations. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 48s.; rye, 28s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 38s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 32s.; malting do., 28s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 38s. to 48s.; brown ditto, 28s. to 32s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 35s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 25s.; tick beans, 27s. to 29s.; grey peas, 42s. to 44s.; mangle, 44s. to 46s.; white, 44s. to 46s.; rollers, 41s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 44s.; town household, 38s. to 42s.; country make, 36s. to 38s. per sack; American flour, 30s. to 33s. per barrel; French ditto, 31s. to 37s. per 22½ lb.

SEEDS.—So little business is doing in clover seed that the quotations are almost nominal. Winter tares command high prices. Canary and other seeds are quite as dear as last week. Linseed, English crushing, 52s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 60s.; hempseed, 41s. to 41s. per quarter; coriander, 21s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 12s.; ditto, white, 11s. to 17s.; fennel, 11s. to 12s. per bushel; linseed rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 41s. to 41s. 10s.; ditto, foreign, 42s. to 42s. 10s.; rapeseed, 25s. to 25s. 10s. per ton. Canary seed, 90s. to 100s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 51s.; white ditto, 51s. to 65s. per cwt.

GRAIN.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 8½d. per 4½ lb. loaf.

IMPERIAL WEATHER AVERAGES.—Wheat, 45s. 1d.; barley, 33s. 7d.; oats, 27s. 8d.; rye, 35s. 10d.; beans, 48s. 4d.; peas, 41s. 4d.

THE SIX WEEKS' AVERAGES.—Wheat, 45s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 1d.; oats, 27s. 9d.; rye, 33s. 4d.; beans, 48s. 4d.; peas, 41s. 4d.

ENGLISH GRAIN LAST WEEK.—Wheat, 73½d.; barley, 129s.; oats, 69½d.; rye, 52½d.; beans, 129½d.; peas, 47½d.

WHEAT.—Advices from the time of year and the effect that a new treaty has been entered into with China, our market has become heavy, and prices have ruled a shade lower. Common sound and coupon has sold at 10d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Good and fine raw sugars have mostly changed hands at full prices; but low and dump parcels have commanded very little attention, at about previous rates. The refined market is steady, at 53s. per cwt. for brown lump. Prices sell readily, at 43s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—We have no change to notice in prices, and the demand is steady, considering the large stock in warehouse.

RICE.—About 30,000 bags have found buyers this week, at full quotations. The stock is 91,000 tons.

WHEAT.—Most kinds of Irish butter have moved off slowly, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. less money. Foreign qualities are likewise cheaper, but the value of English is supported. Bacon is strong, but other provisions are not late currencies.

TALLOW.—About an average business is doing in our market. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 48s. 9d.; for the last three months' delivery, 48s. 1d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt.

OLIVE.—Lined oil is a slow sale, at 43s. 6d. to 43s. 10d. per ton. Rape oil is firm, at 48s. 10s. to 48s. for foreign refined, and 44s. for brown. Spirits of turpentine, 38s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., and rough, 38s. to 38s. 10d. per cwt.

SPICES.—Rum is in improved request, at full prices. Proof Tawards, 8s. 8d. to 1s. 1d.; and proof East India, 1s. 2d. per gallon. The brandy market is steady, at full quotations. No change in the value of grain spirit.

TEA AND SUGAR.—Old muscovado, 23s. to 24s.; new ditto, 23s. to 24s.; old clover, 21s. to 25s.; new ditto, 21s. to 25s.; old straw, 21s. to 24s.; old malt, 21s. to 24s. A moderate demand.

COALS.—Tandil River, 13s. 6d.; Walker's Primrose, 13s. 6d.; Eden Main, 13s. 6d.; Belmont, 12s.; Hutton, 12s.; Lambton, 12s. 6d.; South Hutton, 12s.; Stewart's, 12s.; Tees, 12s. 6d. per ton.

WOLLS.—New wools, from Kent, have sold at 28s. per cwt. Old parcels—the supply of which is very large for the time of year—are dull, and almost nominal in value. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is freely collected at 250,000.

WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool—at which nearly 80,000 bales were disposed of—have been brought to a close. The advance in the quotations during their progress was 1d. to 2d. per lb. Privately very little is doing, on former terms.

POTATOES.—The supplies continue large, and in excellent condition. A full average business is doing, at prices varying from 5s. to 10s. per ton.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET (Thursday, Aug. 23).—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. For most kinds we had a steady demand, at Monday's improvement in value. The show of sheep was only moderate, and the mutton trade ruled firm, at very full prices. Lambs—the supply of which was less extensive—sold slowly at late rates—viz., from 5s. to 6s. 6d. We had an active inquiry for calves at 2d. to 4d. per lb. more money. The supply was rather limited. Pig and mutton moved off steadily, at full quotations. For 8lb. to sink the offal—Cows and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large ewes, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scotch, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small down ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large lambs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; small lambs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; buckling calves, 17s. to 23s.; and quarter-old steer pigs, 13s. to 25s. each.

Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 9200; calves, 400; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 200; sheep and lambs, 800; calves, 250.

VEGETABLES AND LEADENWARE.—The trade generally has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROMAN HERRING.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 20.

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MR. GEORGE COMBE.

THE late Mr. George Combe—whose death at Moor Park, while on a visit to his friend Dr. Lane, we briefly announced in our last publication—long occupied a distinguished place among the foremost benefactors of the age in which he lived. There were many who attached to his name associations connected merely with the driest and most uninviting details of phrenology; but to those who knew and appreciated his writings—and they were to be numbered by millions on both sides of the Atlantic—he was something better and higher. He was—if ever man was—a guide and a teacher of his fellows; a philosopher who made evident the duty which the soul owes to the body, and taught the importance of the physical, moral, and social, no less than of the intellectual, nature of man. It was not for him merely to map out the brain, or to accept the maps of others. It was his to study the manifestations and the developments of the various faculties acting through, and by means of, the brain, which in their entirety constitute the Mind. It was his gift, his calling, his duty, and his highest pleasure to show the justice and the beneficence of the Great Creator—who made the eye for sight, the ear for hearing, and the brain for the manifestation of intelligence and will, and to prove to a world which had too much neglected or utterly ignored the fact that the laws of bodily are those of mental health, and that in one sense it is as truly irreligious, and as contrary to the Divine laws by which the world is governed, to live in habitual uncleanness of person or abode, and to breathe polluted air, as it is to steal, or bear false witness against one's neighbour. Mr. Combe was a philosopher in the noblest sense of the word—a benefactor as well as an instructor of his fellows. In his teaching there was neither variability, asceticism, nor contradiction. His system was one and homogeneous, strictly logical to those whose minds received it, mercilessly logical to those who opposed and sought to escape it. No book published within the memory of man, in the English or any other language, has effected so great a revolution in the previously received opinions of society as Mr. Combe's "Constitution of Man considered in its Relation to External Objects." The influence of that unpretending treatise has extended to hundreds of thousands of minds which know not whence they derived the new light that has broken in upon them, and percolated into thousands of circles that are scarcely conscious of knowing more about Mr. Combe than his name, and the fact that he was a phrenologist. One of the great objects, if not the greatest, of his life was to introduce into schools the teaching of physiology as a necessary part of the education of every child, without which all other education might fail of its proper effect. To this object he devoted the most unwearied industry and the most hopeful zeal; and, though assailed at times by the scoffs of the prejudiced or the unthinking, and the more stubborn opposition of some, unwisely apprehensive that religion might be shaken if the people were made to imagine that this world, if not exactly a heaven, might be rendered more like heaven than men have ever yet allowed it to be, he persevered to the end, and had the satisfaction of being cheered by the support and aided by the efforts of the most advanced minds and the most illustrious persons of his day.

George Combe was born in Edinburgh, in the year 1783. His brother Andrew, the celebrated physician, was born nine years later. There were, in all, seventeen brothers and sisters of this prolific family; but George and Andrew alone attained eminence: George was bred to the law; and in 1812, in his twenty-fourth year, commenced practice as a writer to the signet, as solicitors are termed in Edinburgh. To the duties of his profession he devoted his energies for upwards of five-and-twenty years, and amassed, it is understood, a competent though not a very considerable fortune. Early in his professional career his attention was directed to phrenology by the visit of Dr. Spurzheim to Edinburgh. George Combe and his brother Andrew became earnest converts to the then new and much-abused doctrines. The career of the young lawyer received from this circumstance its future bent. The philosophy that he adopted acted on his whole life and course of thought. From that period to within a few weeks—we might almost say days—of his death, his



THE LATE MR. GEORGE COMBE.

active mind, kept in activity by his enforced attention to the laws of his bodily health—always weak and uncertain—was continually employed in promulgating, by means of books, lectures, letters, and newspaper articles, the truths which had become the essential parts of his moral and intellectual being, and in scattering to the reading public of two hemispheres the beneficent knowledge of which his phrenology was the mere germ and not the fruit. In 1827 he read to the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh the first part of a work "On the Harmony between the Mental and the Moral Constitution of Man and the Laws of Physical Nature." This treatise was afterwards expanded into the more celebrated work by which he is best known, "The Constitution of Man," the appearance of which, in 1828, created a sensation unparalleled by any philosophical work ever published in the language. It excited great praise and greater blame; but, having attracted the attention and the concurrence of a Mr. Henderson, that gentleman bequeathed a considerable sum to be spent in publishing cheap editions of it in Great Britain and America, and in translating it into foreign languages. By this means it was made known to readers who, under ordinary circumstances, would have had little or no chance of becoming acquainted with it; and zealous disciples bought hundreds of

copies for gratuitous distribution in schools, colleges, atheneums, and universities, and sowed it, as it were, broadcast through the land. Among the other works of George Combe are "A System of Phrenology," which has gone through five editions; "The Elements of Phrenology" (eight editions), "Outlines of Phrenology" (nine editions), "Moral Philosophy, or the Duties of Man, Individual, Domestic, and Social" (three editions); "Notes on the United States of America," where he passed two years in lecturing; "Phrenology Applied to Painting and Sculpture;" "The Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe," "The Principles of Criminal Legislation and Prison Discipline Investigated," "Lectures on Popular Education" (three editions), "What should Secular Education Embrace?" "Remarks on National Education" (five editions), "On Capital Punishment," "An Answer to the Attack on the Constitution of Man by the Rev. C. J. Kennedy," and a series of valuable, and to many minds irrefutable, letters on the "Currency," first contributed to the *Scotsman* newspaper. He also enriched the *Scotsman* by occasional leaders and letters both at home and from abroad. In fact, his pen was never idle; and it may be said of it with truth that it was always employed in what he firmly believed to be the promulgation of truth and right, and in the furtherance of the knowledge and the individual and collective happiness of all mankind. His last great work, which he at one time intended to be posthumous, was published in the autumn of 1857. It is entitled "The Relation between Science and Religion," and carries further to their conclusions some of the doctrines which he had previously laid down than he had ventured on in his earlier publications. This work has already gone through four editions, and been translated into German.

It has been asserted by those who did not know Mr. Combe that his mind was cold, dry, and unimpassioned, and that he had no taste or appreciation for music, poetry, or the fine arts. Nothing can be more erroneous. When it is recollected that Mr. Combe married the accomplished daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and that he was a frequent, if not constant, attendant at the theatre in Edinburgh whenever Mrs. Siddons performed, it may be suspected that he had a keen appreciation of the highest forms of the drama. To these beauties his wife—taught by her mother—knew how to render justice by her admirable elocution at the intellectual readings which shed a charm over their Edinburgh fireside. Mr. Combe was also a lover of poetry, as the terms of his cordial and affectionate dedication of his last volume to his friend Mr. Charles Mackay might lead those to suspect who were not previously aware of the fact; but the poetry which he loved was not the poetry of the frivolous, nor the elegantly sentimental, but the poetry of the heart and the intellect, united with the purest fancy and the highest efforts of imagination. His work on "The Principles of Phrenology applied to Sculpture and Painting" shows how conversant he was with, and how much he enjoyed, the finest works of ancient and modern art.

Mr. Combe was in his seventieth year, and was interred on Friday week in Edinburgh, in the Dean Cemetery. It is in contemplation to erect, by private subscription, a suitable memorial over his grave. We borrow from the *Scotsman* the following particulars of his last illness:—"Mr. Combe had, as was his annual custom, left Edinburgh early in the summer, and paid visits to several of his friends and connections in the south of England, the mild and equable climate of which was peculiarly beneficial to his delicate constitution. He had profited in health and spirits by the change, and a week or two ago went to the hydropathic establishment of Moor Park, Surrey, not as a patient, but for the sake of the agreeable residence, and of the pleasant society which he knew, from former experience, was generally to be found presided over by his friend Dr. Lane. The weather, which had been very warm and fine, about a fortnight ago became somewhat less so, affecting Mr. Combe unfavourably. It was only, however, within a week that he was considered decidedly ailing. On Thursday his malady, an affection of the chest, left no hope of recovery, and he expired on Saturday, the 14th instant, Mr. Combe had been more or less of an invalid for several years,



OTTAWA, THE PROPOSED CAPITAL OF CANADA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and in his particularly delicate state of health the fatal issue of anything of the nature of acute disease could not be unexpected by any of his friends. Still less could it be so by himself: he knew well the frailty of his tenure, and, though conscientiously careful in all that conduced to the preservation of such moderate share of health as he enjoyed, had long held himself prepared to rest from the labours of a worthily laborious life. He had attained the three-score and ten years which is set down as the common term: that he did so was undoubtedly due, under Providence, to his strict obedience to those laws of physical and moral wellbeing the knowledge and practice of which his works have done so much to extend and enforce. His life was in all points a wonderful example of the soundness and beneficial influence of the practical precepts of his philosophy; but it was only those who enjoyed and were honoured by his friendship who really knew how thoroughly compatible that philosophy was with the exercise of every amiable and generous feeling. Those who knew him most intimately the best appreciated the depth and soundness of his moral nature; his intellectual powers and position are before the world. Throughout a very wide circle—a circle not limited to this country only, but extending to continental Europe and America—the announcement of Mr. Combe's death will be received, not merely as telling of the departure of a man in many respects one of the most remarkable of his generation, but as of the loss of a kind, considerate, zealous friend; and the news will also sadden very many far and near—citizens of Edinburgh or dwellers in other and it may be distant lands—who have experienced the ready and unassuming hospitality which, in spite of always feeble health, he exercised with a catholicity of welcome daily, we fear, becoming more and more rare among us."

The portrait on the preceding page is from an accurate likeness of Mr. Combe lithographed by Messrs. Schenck and McFarlane of Edinburgh.

OTTAWA.

THE selection of this place as the seat of Government for Canada has not proved satisfactory, though possibly the choice of any one of the other rival cities would have given umbrage to a still larger party. The difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of providing a seat of Government that should satisfy Upper and Lower Canada at the same time caused the question to be referred to the home Government, and, after a careful consideration of the claims of the respective cities soliciting this honour, Ottawa was declared the most fitting candidate. The Canadian Legislative Assembly are not disposed, it seems, to abide by this arbitration, and a Ministerial crisis has been the result. A motion that Ottawa should not be the seat of Government was voted by a majority of fourteen. The Macdonald Ministry resigned in consequence. A Radical Ministry, with Mr. Brown at its head, was formed—only, however, to be defeated. The last mail from Canada announces the formation of a new Ministry, and that the Parliament was forthwith to be prorogued. An engraving of a city which is the subject of such grave dissensions in the Canadian Legislative Assembly will doubtless be of interest to our readers. The suspension-bridge in the foreground of the Illustration, spanning the foaming chasm at the Chaudière Falls, which almost rivals in grandeur the Falls of Niagara, unites Upper and Lower Canada. In the centre the towers of the Roman Catholic Cathedral are distinctly visible above the mass of buildings. The high ground to the right is the destined site for Government offices, in the event of Ottawa being the seat of Government.

Some interesting particulars of Ottawa, from various sources, are contained in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 3 of the current year. The following description of the place is taken from that marvel of colonial enterprise, "The Canada Directory," published by Mr. Lovell, of Montreal:—"Ottawa, one of the chief cities of Central Canada, is situated on the Ottawa River, 87 miles from its confluence with the St. Lawrence, and at the mouth of the Rideau River. The city obtained its original name from its founder, Colonel By, an officer of the Royal Engineers, whom the Imperial Government commissioned in 1827 to superintend the construction of the Rideau Canal. In 1854, Bytown, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, was created a city, and its name changed to that which it now bears. The canal divides the city into Upper and Lower Town, and enters the Ottawa through eight magnificent stone locks. A massive cut-stone bridge, erected by the Royal Sappers and Miners, crosses the canal, which has already, from the extension and rapidly-increasing traffic of the city, become utterly inadequate to the due accommodation of the public. The city is well laid out; its streets are wide, regular, and uniform, and for the most part they intersect each other at right angles. The principal quarters are supplied with gas; and an early construction of waterworks is in contemplation." At the western extremity of the city are the celebrated Chaudière Falls, a scene of imposing grandeur and beauty, and unsurpassed in America, except by the Niagara Falls, which it rivals in many respects. A suspension-bridge, erected by the Provincial Government at a cost of \$66,448, spans this foaming chasm, and unites Upper with Lower Canada. At the north-east end of the city are two other falls, over which the waters of the Rideau River pour themselves with wild impetuosity into the bosom of the Ottawa; and, although inferior to the Chaudière in point of sublimity and grandeur, they are not without many attractions to the admirers of Nature's works. Altogether, the scenery around the city is of unsurpassed beauty—wild, romantic, and picturesque—presenting a variety rarely to be met with in any other part of the province. The commerce of Ottawa is constituted almost wholly of lumber, both square and sawn, which passes through the city from the forests in the rear. More of this truly Canadian staple is manufactured in the district of which Ottawa is the emporium than in any other part of Canada, and the supply furnished here is the main dependence of the spring and fall fleets of shipping which arrive in this country for return cargoes to Europe; as also to a large extent (of sawn lumber) of the markets in the United States, in which the demand is constantly increasing. The Hull Iron Mines, distant from the city about seven miles, are being worked successfully, and they promise to be, before many years, a source of considerable wealth. The future of Ottawa it is not difficult to foresee. Situated in the centre of a fertile and rapidly-developing country; holding as it were the key of the lumber trade; possessing inexhaustible water power, which men of enterprise and capital are yearly turning to account; as also every facility of communication with the principal cities and towns in Canada, and with the neighbouring Republic—it is destined at no distant period to become a place of important manufacturing operations; and, in the event of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Ship Canal being carried into effect, it will stand on the great water highway to the west. Its natural capabilities of defence are great and important. Ottawa returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. Value of assessed property in 1856, \$3,300,000. There is a daily line of steamers between Ottawa, Montreal, and Kingston; and the Ottawa and Prescott Railway trains run twice a day to Prescott, where they connect with the Grand Trunk and Ogdensburg Railways. Ottawa is distant from Montreal 126 miles; from Quebec, 296 miles; from Kingston, 95 miles; from Toronto, 223 miles; from New York, 450 miles; and from Boston, 485 miles. Its Population is about 10,000."

SOCIAL-SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The second annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science is fixed to be held at Liverpool on the 11th October next, and five following days. Lord John Russell will preside, and the vice-presidents will be the Mayor and the Recorder of Liverpool. The Presidents of the departments will be (1.) Jurisprudence, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; (2.) Education, Mr. W. P. Cowper, M.P.; (3.) Punishment and Reformation, the Earl of Carlisle; (4.) Public Health, the Earl of Shaftesbury; (5.) Social Economy, Sir James Stephen, K.C.B. Every paper must be sent to the general secretary, 3, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W., on or before the 25th of September next. On the first page of every paper must be written the subject, the name of the author, and his address.

AWARD OF AN INDIAN PRIZE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford, who were nominated trustees for the adjudication of a prize of £300 offered by a member of the civil service of the East India Company for the best exposition of the Hindoo systems of philosophy and refutation of their fundamental errors, have decided upon dividing the prize between the two best essayists—viz., the Rev. Joseph Mullens, missionary of the London Missionary Society, and Dr. James R. Ballantyne, Principal of the Government College at Benares.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

SEPTEMBER.

Of all the joys that sporting yields,
Give me to beat the stubble-fields
Quite early in September.

So wrote the poet-laureate of sporting, Mr. J. M. Lacy, some five-and-thirty years ago; and certainly there is no greater delight than commencing the campaign against the partridges on a fine, bright morning in September, with the stubble and turnip fields well stocked, a brace of good pointers obedient to command, and a friend or two who really love shooting as a sport, not as a fashion, and who are satisfied with bagging fifteen brace of birds to each gun. While upon the subject of shooting we are reminded of the following paragraph which has lately gone the round of the newspapers:—

A SPORTING BARONET.—A return of the game killed by the late Sir Richard Sutton from 1828 to 1845 has just been printed. The numbers are as follow:—Grouse, 3467; pheasants, 12,774; partridges, 22,795; hares, 7829; rabbits, 4483; woodcocks, 182; snipes, 165; wild-ducks, 35; quails, 14; landrails, 4; plovers, 4; dotterels, 4; total, 61,765.

Doubtless it would be interpreted presumption to attempt intrusion on the free agency of any one who is possessed of game; but we may be allowed to observe that the manner in which the pursuit of it is conducted—if pursuit it may be called—is, in many instances, totally inconsistent with the character of *sporting*.

The *battue*, which took its origin in foreign suggestion, was unknown in England in former days, but at the present time the slaughter of game effected on the estates of some of our great men surpasses the surprising quantities killed prior to the revolution of 1789 on the domains of the French nobility. So tame are game of all descriptions in many modern "homepreserves," so unaccustomed are they to annoyance, that fear is a stranger to them. Their qualities as *ferre nature* seem at least suspended, and to shoot them by wholesale, like barn-door fowls, requires no pains, and but little art or skill—certainly not such as merits commendation or comment. When we separate the ardour, the uncertainty, the occasional inclemency of the weather, and, in a word, all the hardships, as they may be termed, annexed to the chase—when, in order to compass the object, we frustrate all need of exertion in fathoming its resources, and cease to place our reasoning and experience, however unavailing at times, against the instinct of the animal—we take away the means of enjoying that exquisite sensation consequent on victory dearly purchased. To have a spirit of enterprise in the field which nothing can quell; to be patient and persevering under difficulties, however complicated; to feel interest without relaxation in what is going on; to entertain hope under all extremities;—this is to have a temper for sporting.

Did any one wish to satirise sporting, he would do it effectually by advocating the present "eagle in a dovecot" system. "Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet," says the poet; so says the sportsman of the old school. Our forefathers, after a substantial meal, usually taken at daybreak, hurried to the field, where they explored wilds and wastes, their patience and perseverance betokening their ardour, and their efforts continuing often till the period of the setting sun; and, although their subsequent conviviality was too often carried to excess, recourse was not so often had to the physician as nowadays. Toil strung their nerves, and habitual exposure steeled their constitutions. What a contrast to the *battue* of our day, when the hour of meeting is midday, when nets are used, and beaters employed to drive the game into a corner, when every gunner has a man to load for him, when luncheon occupies at least an hour during the day, and when pheasants are indiscriminately slaughtered to swell the returns of the killed!

We remember reading last year of a day's rabbit-shooting at the Earl of Stamford's, where the netting extended fourteen miles, and more than two thousand victims fell before the unerring aim of the noble Lord and his flock-destroying friends. We mention this, not with a view of censuring the Earl, for a finer sportsman—whether as a master of foxhounds, a preserver of game, a first-rate shot, or a cricketer—does not exist: our remarks apply to the system, and to the system alone.

Deer-stalking, that noble recreation, has now commenced, which with a great portion of sportsmen is the signal for laying by the fishing-rod until the ensuing spring; yet there are some for whom the laborious exercise on the hills may be too great—some who may have no hills to go upon—some whose nerves may not be equal to it—some from indolence—and others (though afflicted with none of the foregoing calamities or impediments) who may prefer beguiling an hour or two by the river side, or upon a lake, to fagging over the steep and rugged mountains of Scotland and Wales, with "the gun fast thundering" and the "wide-ranging dogs." For these there is no lack of diversion, nor will there be for some time to come. Lake fishing is now at its zenith, and the salmon are up the rivers. How different is the life of a deerstalker to that of a fisherman! The first dawn of day summons the former upon those hills which the setting sun lights them to descend; then for a hasty dinner; and then to rest after the fatigues of the past day, and regain fresh strength and spirits for the next morning. With the disciple of old Isaac Walton there are none of those noisy preparations, scrambling breakfasts, fluttering anxieties, or maddening disappointments—such as a mizzling rain, commencing just as the sportsman has crawled up one of the highest hills, or finding that some cockney tourists have scared away the "antlered monarchs."

To those, then, who may not be adepts in fly-fishing I venture to offer a few remarks founded upon practical experience, and which I trust may prove serviceable to all who, unlike myself, have not served a long apprenticeship by the river's side. "All is not gold that glitters" is an old proverb; the truth of which is strikingly exemplified in many of the fishing-tackle shops in London and other large towns. I was going to say that the proprietors of these shops, in nine cases out of ten, know nothing about fishing; but I retract the affirmation. They are fishermen, and expert fishermen; they angle with gandy baits, and they catch *golden* fish. Not only golden fish though—they sometimes catch a gudgeon. For the caption of these fish, their splendid but most useless articles may serve very well, and they are a clear proof who are their best customers—cockney float-fishers, who sit patiently in a punt for hours together, throwing writhing worms into the "silver-footed (or rather fetid) Thames." In these days of refinement, especially in such a city as London, everything must be made to attract the eye, and were a shop to be opened with merely useful tackle in it I fear the owner would shortly appear in the *Gazette*: a plain window devoid of such attractions as patent umbrellas, walking-sticks, whips, fishing-rods, artificial frogs, mice, and beetles, landing-nets, and creels, would not attract the slightest glance, unless from the keen eye of some skilful angler. Nevertheless, I am not going to question the truth of the axiom, that everything which art can produce is to be had in the metropolis; nor do I mean to say that good fishing-tackle is not to be obtained in these London shops; but this I will venture to affirm, that it is so mixed with and obscured by the bad as to baffle the ingenuity of a novice to select one from the other. An experienced angler going into one of these splendid emporiums may be compared to Caesar when he entered Pompey's tent after the battle of Pharsalia: the Roman was astonished at finding everything with more the appearance of luxury and magnificence than of war; and the "Britisher," amidst all the absurd baubles which he would see, would imagine that they were better adapted for showing off than killing.

The first business, then, of a tyro is to ascertain from some experienced fly-fisher the best shops in London for tackle; he will then proceed to select a rod, and the greatest care must be taken to procure one which bends or plays equally in all parts, otherwise it will be sure not to stand. He must then satisfy himself that the rings are put on a level, and that everything is smooth; lest when a large fish should run out the line rapidly it should catch, as a very slight obstruction in that case would be certain to break something. The size of the rod should be regulated according to the strength of the fisherman's arm, and on this point every one ought to judge for himself; after use, the pieces should be carefully strapped together with leather sliders, and care should

be taken that they are quite straight, and not crossed over one another: this is most essential to prevent a rod becoming crooked. The next thing to be considered is the reel, the size of which should be regulated by the object for which it is wanted: if for salmon-fishing, it should be large enough to contain from fifty to seventy yards of strong line; but for trout-fishing, in either river or lake, from twenty to thirty, except in a very few instances, will be found quite sufficient. Of lines, hooks, and flies I shall say nothing, as they must necessarily depend upon the purpose for which they are required, and a general notice would deceive instead of assist the young beginner.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Annexed are extracts from three letters which have been received from Captain M'Clintock, by which it will be perceived that in the course of the last season he was unable to get into the north water, and passed the winter in the pack. He has now recruited at Disco, and, undaunted by this failure, proceeded again in search of the missing expedition:—

"Yacht *Thetis*, Holstenborg—commenced May 3, 1858, closed May 7. "My dear Collinson,—Our cruise hitherto has been short and uneventful most fortunately so, indeed; but, thank God, it is not at all over; the real work is now only beginning. We have only got to repeat the attempt this year which failed so signally last year. Our progress was really stopped in Melville Bay, August 18, from which time up to the 25th of April we remained in the pack, drifting southward with it. While in that position we have drifted down from 73° N. to 63° N.; the whole amount is 1194 geographical miles. You will understand what disappointment and anxiety this ill fortune entailed upon me. For a whole month in Melville Bay our fate hung in the balance. The season was very similar to 1848, when I was with Sir J. Ross; the whole day was crammed full of light pack, and there was no land ice. Having previously examined the edge of the middle ice down as far as 72° 20' without any prospect of success, there was but one course open to me—to enter the pack whenever a favourable opportunity offered, and trust to boring through into the north water. This is what Sir J. Ross did; and, being on the same spot, and also on the same day, and, moreover, a very favourable opportunity of long leads opening out, I tried the same plan. We did not succeed; a long run of southerly winds closed the ice together so thick that it did not open again. Still I had the precedent of the *Nearctic* star from which to draw the hope of a drift through into the north water, and this, I think, we should have done in time to save our season last year, and to discover. We drifted up within twenty-four miles of that point, and subsequently far to the westward, before commencing our southern march, but all this you will see in my statement of proceedings and track chart, which I have sent to Lady Franklin.

"We are thoroughly efficient, but rather short-handed, and I am sorry to add that R. Scott (leading stoker) died on the 4th of December.

"We are in excellent health, and the ship uninjured. She leads a little, and we had to pump her out all winter three times weekly.

"Forty tons of coal remain on board, and I will take in as much more at the Wedget. As for provisions, we have, excellent in quality, of salt meat seventeen months', preserved meat and pemmican thirteen months', &c. From this you will see how well provided we are, and how easily we can complete our selves for a third winter at Beechey Island.

"With regard to my future plans, I see no reason for departing from my original scheme. If early into the west water, I will thoroughly try the Pond's Bay natives, so as to separate the history of Belcher's and the ships from such knowledge as they may possess respecting Franklin's ships.

"I hope to look into Port Leopold before visiting Beechey Island, as the former would be the place to which we would have to fall back, if the launch is injured, I will take a boat from Beechey Island, and, if possible, there should I go down Bellett Strait, or at Cape Walker should I succeed in getting down Peel Strait.

"Should I get down to the Magnetic Pole I will pass on the coast of King William's Land, communicating with the natives, and, if possible, if I can manage to complete my work in Fish River by ship, it would be an immense advantage to winter near the south-west angle of King William's Land.

"Disco, May 24.—For the earlier part of this season I shall be among the whalers, leisurely following their motions; but, should they not persevere to the north as long as I think desirable, I must then judge for myself whether to persevere or return south with them, and seek a southern passage. I purpose sailing to-morrow morning. We shall long remember the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Olrick and all here.

"Yours very sincerely,

"F. L. M'CLINTOCK."

CAPTAIN SIR ADOLPHUS SLADE, R.N., Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, just raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Bath, is the fifth son of General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., and Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, by his first wife, Anna Eliza, daughter of James Dawson, Esq., Assistant Barrister of the County of Armagh. He was born in 1805, and is unmarried. He entered the navy in 1815; passed his examination in 1822, and obtained his first commission November 27, 1827. He served in the Mediterranean from January, 1834, until 1837, as additional Lieutenant of the *Caledonia* (120), flag-ship of Sir Josias Rowley, and obtained the rank of Commander in 1841. From 1846, until paid off at the close of 1847, he commanded the *Reverie* (12) on particular service. In 1844 he was a student at the Royal Naval College. Shortly before the outbreak of the Crimean war Captain Slade was called by the Turkish Government to improve their sailors in naval tactics, and his alacrity and enterprise while acting in that capacity are well known both at home and abroad. In recognition of his ability the Sultan appointed Captain Adolphus Slade to the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Ottoman Navy.

FOUNDING OF A VESSEL AT SEA.—The Captain of the ship *Lady Octavia*, from Bombay, makes the following report:—"August 14, three p.m., being then about 160 miles true from the Lizard Point and 130 E.N.E. from Ushant Island, I discovered what seemed to be a large brig, seemingly standing to S.W., under all sail; and on looking at her with the glass, I saw that her mainyard and sails were laid to the mast, and a flag at her masthead. I was then steering nearly close by the wind; I immediately hauled close by the wind, and steered towards her. She was then about eight miles from me. At half-past three p.m. observed her to heel over and go down very suddenly. Four p.m., tacked ship, and went over the supposed spot, in hopes, if any of her crew survived, to pick them up; and although the water was smooth over all, looking out from the masthead, I saw nothing but a gangway and a pillow, which convinced me I was on the spot, and had any person been clinging to a spar I should have seen them, as I did not keep the ship away before eight o'clock, and then I was fully satisfied that none survived."

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY is to be prepared under the authority of the Philological Society. The work has been placed by the society in the hands of two committees—the one literary and historical, consisting of the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Furnivall, and Mr. H. Coleridge; and the other etymological, composed of Mr. Wedgwood, Professor Malden, and another not yet named. The former of these committees will edit the dictionary, and direct the general working of the scheme; and arrangements have been made for an early publication in parts. The committee have laid down some general guiding principles, which may be briefly stated. The first lexicographical canon declares that a dictionary should contain every word occurring in the literature of the language it professes to illustrate. They repudiate the theory which converts the lexicographer into an arbiter of style, and leaves it to his discretion to accept or reject words according to his private notions of their comparative elegance or inelegance. All English books are to be admitted as authorities, except such as are devoted to purely scientific subjects, as treatises on electricity, mathematics, &c., and works written subsequently to the Reformation for the purpose of illustrating provincial dialects; reserving, however, a discretion of deciding, in doubtful cases, what shall or shall not be deemed a dictionary authority. The same principle of volunteer co-operation is to apply to this portion of the work as to the other; and the labour is invited of any contributors who may be willing to send in suggestions as to difficult etymology, or emendations on those already in the dictionaries, or lists of words illustrating any philological laws, such as those of letter change.

MR. FAED'S PICTURE, "HOME AND THE HOMELESS."—We have received the following letter from Mr. Faed on this subject:—"As I find that my correspondence with Miss Burdett Coutts on the picture 'Home and the Homeless,' referred to by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords, and remarked upon in various journals, is still a subject of some misunderstanding in artistic and other circles, I propose to appeal from explanations to facts—to the only evidence, indeed, that can be perfectly satisfactory to all parties—that of the picture and the sketch themselves. I am an artist, not a writer; my pictures were painted for publicity, my letters were not written for publicity; I would appeal, therefore, to my works as my justification, and, as soon as the two works can be obtained, I will place them in a public gallery, and invite the public and the profession to judge whether they justify the allusions and the controversies which have gathered about them. They will, I trust, be ready for exhibition in a few days.—THOMAS FAED, Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood."

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES COMPETITION.—It appears by the recent Parliamentary inquiry that, according to the judgment of the assessors, Messrs. Angell and Pownall, the following should have been the prize block plans:—First prize.—No. 12, "A. C.," by Crepinet. Second prize.—No. 160, "Paritir pax bello," by Wyatt. Third prize.—No. 24, "Baphia," by Albert P. Howell and Charles B. Arding. Messrs. Angell and Pownall's lists for the Foreign and War Offices were given in our last Number.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, that should have taken place on Monday, was postponed for a fortnight.

GENERAL EMIGRATION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the strong inherent attachment of man to his native land, and the spirit of nationality which cherishes and preserves peculiarities and antipathies, there seems to have been at all times more or less a migration and interfusion of tribes and nations. At present, though there are neither great migrations of barbarians nor crusades, the intermingling of different people is remarkable. In 1857, according to the eighteenth report of the Emigration Commissioners, 212,875 emigrants went forth from the United Kingdom; from Germany 118,990 went; and from Norway and Sweden 6407 went to Canada alone. What number went from France to Algeria and other places, from Spain to Cuba and her other dependencies and connected countries, from Italy to South America, from Portugal to the Brazils, &c., we are not informed; but we know that from all these countries there was an emigration in these directions. Since 1840 there has been a continual stream of people from Hindostan to the Mauritius, which, though partially suspended in 1857, has since been again set in motion. In 1856, 12,854 persons went from the former to the latter, which is about the average of three preceding years. A still greater number seems likely to go in 1858. From India also there went to our West India Islands, in 1857, 5004 people; and this year preparations are being made to import a still greater number. From China there is a great emigration, and not less than 10,000 persons left for Cuba in 1857. From the West India Islands and from the Mauritius there is a continual return of small bodies to Hindostan—the labourers contracting to be sent home; and, in 1857, 4593 returned from the latter, and 620 from the former. There is, too, a continual return, to a small extent, of emigrants from the colonies and the United States into England, and last year 16,721 persons came back from the latter. Independently of individuals who travel about for business or pleasure, many of whom remain permanently in foreign lands, and independently both of the forced and quasi voluntary emigration from Africa, which continues to be considerable, there is a great and a continual mixture of different people. The items enumerated amount in the aggregate to 333,855 persons who, in 1857, went from one country to another permanently to change their abode. The people of the United States, too, in unknown numbers spread themselves in the same year over new lands, or went to California and Australia. We have also an account of 33,000 Kaffirs having killed their cattle, from some superstitious notion, and emigrated into the English colony at the Cape of Good Hope. We have no account of the foreigners who settle amongst ourselves, though many come annually. On the whole, therefore, it is not too much to say that at least half a million of people sought in 1857 new and different homes, and the bulk of them went by sea.

The transmission of coolies, as the labourers of Hindostan and China are called, to the Mauritius and the West Indies only commenced in 1840; other species of emigration are of a much older date. From Europe and from Africa to America streams of people began to flow in the sixteenth century, and they have ever since continued, though not always in equal volumes. From our country, which from that period has incessantly sent forth colonists to all parts of the world, which principally peopled North America, and has wholly peopled, so far as they are peopled with civilised men, the islands and continent of Australia, and has planted colonies in every part of the world, there has gone more people, probably, than from any other country. Between 1815 and 1847, inclusive, forty-three years, no less than 4,683,194 persons emigrated. To the United States went 2,830,687; to British North America, 1,170,342; to Australia and New Zealand, 613,615; and to all other places, 63,550. But this account does not include all who have gone. So rapid, however, is the increase in modern times that of this number more than one half, 2,444,802, went forth in the eight years between 1847 and 1854 inclusive. In 1855, 1856, and 1857, the number of emigrants, from an improvement in the condition of the people at home relatively to the condition abroad, fell off considerably. It was in these three years, respectively, 176,807, 176,554, and 212,875; while in 1854 it was 323,429; in 1853, 329,936; and in 1852, 368,764. If, however, we add the number which emigrated in the last three years to the number which emigrated between 1847 and 1854, we find that in the last eleven years nearly two-thirds of the whole 3,011,038 emigrated; or nearly one-third more emigrated in the last eleven years than in the first thirty-two years of the period. The war with Russia gave a check to emigration in 1855. The overdone condition of Australia and America continued the check in 1856 and 1857; and the demand for men for the army seems to have increased its force in the present year. In the first three months only 19,146 persons emigrated, which is the smallest number during the same period in any year since 1846, and is less than one-third of the emigration of 1852 and 1853. Nevertheless, it is probable that peaceful emigration will again increase as the demand for men for military service in India lessens, and as the attractions of our new colonies, including those teeming with gold, augment. The great magnitude of the movement, however, since 1846, accompanied by greatly-increasing prosperity at home, is the fact which most merits attention. Continuing year after year, it is of greater importance than any previous displacements of people recorded in history.

Of the 212,875 emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1857, 120,279 were males, 89,202 were females, and of 3394 the sex was not distinguished; 199,371 sailed from England, 7755 from Scotland, and 5749 from Ireland; 126,965 went to the United States, 21,001 to our North American colonies, 61,248 to our Australian colonies, and 3721 to all other places. To other places emigrants find their own way; but the Australian colonies, the West Indies, the Mauritius, and now the Cape of Good Hope, employ their funds to import labourers. The emigration from Ireland, which increased so much in 1847, after the destruction of the potato crop, has latterly diminished. In 1851 it constituted 75.76 per cent of the whole; in 1857, only 40.51. Of the emigrants from Ireland 76.60 per cent went to the United States, 5.17 per cent to British North America, and 17.59 to Australia, in 1857. Those who have already arrived out remit money home for their friends and relations to join them. The sum sent last year was £593,165; in 1854 it was £1,730,000; and since 1848 has amounted, in round numbers, to £9,937,000—a sum, independent of what is sent home through private hands, more than sufficient to pay the whole expense of the emigration from Ireland. As some Irish emigration is paid for from other sources, a portion of these remittances remains in the hands of the people, and tends, we may hope, to improve their condition.

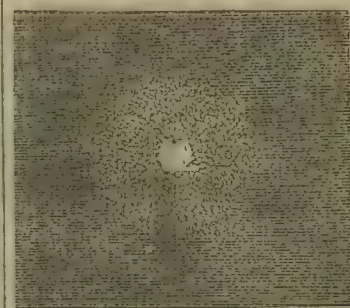
The number of male emigrants is always larger than the number of female, and the disproportion in 1857 was greater than usual. It is greatest in the emigration to Australia, being there as three to two. The general fact helps to account for the glaring vice of our great cities, which has of late engaged so much attention. In 1857 there was no fatal disaster to any ship cleared out under the Passengers' Act; the health of the emigrants while at sea was extremely good, and the mortality amongst them small—0.13 to 0.17 per cent. This improvement is attributed to the easier circumstances and healthier condition of the bulk of the emigrants. In the ships sent out by the Emigration Commissioners the mortality was greater than in other ships, which is ascribed to the emigrants being of an inferior class, and having with them a large number of children. Amongst the Calcutta coolies sent to the West Indies in 1857 the mortality was great—17.26 per cent—a proportion coinciding within 1 per cent of the mortality which prevailed amongst the emigrants from Ireland to British North America in 1847; from which it is inferred that the low and diseased condition of the people, in both cases, before embarking, was the chief cause of the great mortality. In 1857 the number of passenger-ships which sailed from the United Kingdom was 645, which, at an average of 500 tons per ship, gives 322,500 tons of shipping employed in this trade. This, together with the sums paid for freight, may give us some idea of the pecuniary

importance of the continued transport of human beings from one place to another.

From our emigration, and from the Hindoo and Chinese emigration, all taking place from countries extremely populous and advanced, we may infer the general rule which emigration follows. In all times and countries the people most crowded and most advanced have overflowed on those less advanced. Only by sending away some could others continue to improve. If in ancient times some migrations were of a whole people, including their chiefs, at present the emigrants from China, Hindostan, Ireland, and England, belong almost exclusively to the lower or least fortunate classes of society. They go forth to better their condition; and the half-famished and degraded peasant of Ireland, and the starving coolie of Bengal and of Kwangtung, become landholders in the United States, or acquire little fortunes in California, the Mauritius, or the West Indies, which enable them to return and import improvement into their native land. But for emigration, improvement would be slower at home, if it did not stop altogether; and thus emigration blesses those who go and those who stay. It tends to elevate and equalise the condition of all. The Irish peasant and the Asiatic coolie meet in the same work-field, and approximate to the enterprising Anglo-Saxon settler, whether he be tradesman, merchant, or landowner. How many ages will be required to assimilate all the different families of mankind into one great family it is impossible to say; but the tendency is in this direction, and the process is now going on with unexampled rapidity. Our own little country seems the heart which, in the main, gives the impulse to all the streams.

DONATI'S COMET.

The Comet discovered by M. Donati, in June last, and of which very little



DONATI'S COMET ON AUG. 23.

has since been seen in consequence of its unfavourable position and faintness, will probably be visible to the naked eye during the ensuing month. It passes from the constellation of Leo Minor to that of Ursa Major on September 6, at which time it will be situated in the direction of the well-known pointers, and about twenty-two degrees south of the southernmost of the two. It will at the same time be nearly in the direction of the stars Delta and Gamma Ursa Majoris. It passes from Ursa Major to the constellation of Canes Venatici on September 22, and is nearly south of the principal star in that group on September 29, at which date it is calculated that it will be upwards of one hundred times brighter than when first discovered. At the commencement of October the comet will pass rapidly southwards and quickly disappear. The comet will remain at nearly the same distance from the pole (viz., between 67° and 53°) between August 23 and September 23; but is gradually passing eastwards during this period. It is to be looked for between the N.W. and N.N.W. points, and at a small altitude above the horizon as soon after sunset as possible. It sets at 10h. p.m. on August 23; and at 10h. 15m. p.m. on September 23. On Aug. 7 the comet was observed at Berlin, where it is described as bright, and a tail was plainly visible. It was very bright on the evenings of the 19th and 23rd of August, when observed at Cambridge; but no appearance of a tail was perceptible on those occasions, but at the latter time the moonlight and twilight were probably too strong. The nucleus of the Comet on Aug. 23 was as bright and almost as well defined as a star of the sixth magnitude situated near it, and was surrounded by a considerable amount of nebulosity. It was almost round.

[A diagram, in which are laid down the positions of this comet among the fixed stars from August 23 to September 29, will be given in this Journal next week.]

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The programme for the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the British Association, to be held in Leeds next month, has just been published. The meeting will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd of September, under the presidency of Professor Owen, Major-General Sabine acting as general secretary, and Professor Phillips as assistant general secretary. The local secretaries will be the Rev. Thomas Hincks, W. S. Ward, Esq., and Thomas Wilson, Esq. The Townhall will be open, as the reception-room, on Monday, 15th September, and afterwards during the meeting, for supplying lists and prices of lodgings, lists and addresses of members, and for giving information regarding the proceedings of the sections; and gentlemen who desire to attend the meetings are requested to make personal application at the reception-room for tickets, which will admit to all the sectional and general meetings. Without a proper ticket no person will be admitted to any of the meetings. The general committee will hold its first meeting in the Townhall on Wednesday, the 22nd, at one p.m., for the election of sectional officers, and the dispatch of business usually brought before that body. The general committee will meet again in the same room on Monday, the 27th, at three p.m., for the purpose of deciding on the place of meeting in 1859. The concluding meeting of this committee will be held in the same room on Wednesday, the 29th, at one p.m., when the report of the committee of recommendations will be received. The first general meeting will be held in the Townhall on Wednesday, September 22, at half-past eight p.m., when the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., F.R.S., &c., will resign the chair, and Professor Owen, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., will deliver an address as president elect. The different sections will assemble in the rooms appointed for them in the Townhall, for the reading and discussion of reports and other communications, on Thursday, Sept. 23; Friday, 24; Saturday, 25; Monday, 27; and Tuesday, 28, at eleven a.m. precisely. Persons desirous of reading communications in any section have been requested to give early notice of their intention by letter, addressed to the assistant general secretary, or to the local secretaries for the Leeds meeting. There will be seven sections, viz.:—A. Mathematical and Physical Science; President, Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., F.R.S. B. Chemical Science; President, Sir John Herschel, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S. C. Geology; President, William Hopkins, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. D. Zoology and Botany, including Physiology; President, Charles Darwin, Esq., F.R.S. E. Geography and Ethnology; President, Sir R. I. Murchison, D.C.L., F.R.S. F. Economic Science and Statistics; President, E. Baines, Esq. G. Mechanical Science; President, W. Fairbairn, Esq., F.R.S. On the Thursday evening there will be a conversazione in the Townhall, commencing at half-past eight o'clock; on Friday evening Professor Phillips will deliver a discourse on the Ironstones of Cleveland; on Monday evening the President (Professor Owen) will deliver a discourse on the Fossil Quadrupeds of Australia; and on Tuesday evening there will be a conversazione at the Townhall, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. The concluding general meeting will take place in the Townhall on Wednesday, the 29th, at three p.m. The proceedings of the general committee, and the grants of money sanctioned by it, will then be stated.

PARISH REGISTERS.—(To the Editor).—In your Number of Aug. 14, p. 148, you remark on Lord Ellesmere and the records now lying scattered among the various Record Offices in London. You then add a passage or two bearing on the point to which I wish to allude, namely—that “many better records are mouldering in damp chests and neglected closets in still damper churches;” that “it is high time a nation loving its pedigree records should look after its parish registers;” and that “we are all interested in such memorials of our ancestors and ourselves.” It is a curious fact, but too true, that whilst so much care is taken of these memorials in London, the old registers and the contents of the parish chest in most places lie totally neglected and forgotten. If a stranger, interested in the title to any of the lands in the parish, were to apply for information to this store, under the hope of finding something bearing on the point in question, the search would be vain. Who should find what he might want amid a mass of chaos and confusion? In their present state these stores are inaccessible, and therefore useless. In their own locality they are highly valuable, or may, on emergency, prove to be so. Are they not the archives of the parish? As such, they are of more consequence than the records in London. The records of every parish, collectively, constitute the records of the kingdom. It is of such stuff as this that the history of England is written. It so happens that I have been amusing myself for the last month or two in going over the contents of the old oak chest of my own parish, out of the love I have for historical and antiquarian pursuits; and am at this moment engaged in arranging them chronologically, and in making an index or catalogue of them. The oldest bears date 1328, being 530 years old. This catalogue I destine for the use of the Vicar and Churchwardens. Such a thing ought to be done in every parish. If there is not to be found in every place a gentleman who will undertake a similar task for his own amusement or the benefit of his parish, it would not cost much to employ a competent person to do it.—P. H., Sidmouth.

TELEGRAPH THROUGH BEHRING'S STRAIT.—The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin says:—“The laying down of the Transatlantic cable having succeeded, a work of scarcely less importance is about to be undertaken by Russia. We learn from good authority that the Russian Government has been for some time past in negotiation with the English Transatlantic Company for laying down a cable by Behring's Strait, and that the conclusion of the affair has only been delayed in consequence of the repeated failures in laying down the Transatlantic cable.”

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Captain Sir H. Huntley, Kt., R.N., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Consul at Londa.

A project is on foot for an “Isle of Wight Railway,” to connect Hyde, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor.

The first prize for singing in the Imperial Conservatoire of Paris has been awarded to Miss Augusta Thomson, a young Scotch lady.

Singers and dancers are on the move, and most of the “stars” are shooting through Paris. Mr. Lumley is on the Continent recruiting.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Friday week prorogued, in pursuance of the Royal writ, to Wednesday, October 20.

Mr. Lyons M'Leod, our Consul at Mozambique, has been stoned out of his house and forced to quit his post by the slave party in that district of the King of Portugal's dominions.

Principal Tulloch has been deputed by the Church of Scotland to open a Protestant church in Paris, and remain there preaching for a few months.

Lord Brougham has consented to be present at the inauguration of the Grantham Monument to Sir Isaac Newton, which is to take place on Tuesday, the 21st of September.

The sale of the curious and extensive collection of books and manuscripts of the late Dr. Bliss concluded on Saturday last, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, realising a total of £2881 16s. 6d.

A conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Great Britain and Ireland is to be held in Leeds on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next.

Captain J. M. Brown, 93rd Highlanders, commanding the reserve of the regiment at Aberdeen, is a claimant for the title of Earl of Cahir, now in abeyance.

Mr. Henry Tanner, senior member of the Royal Agricultural College, has been appointed to the recently-established Professorship of Agriculture in the Queen's College, Birmingham.

As a proof of the improved condition of the water of the Thames, it is stated that a quantity of small whitebait was caught on Saturday last immediately off the wharf at Woolwich Dockyard.

On Wednesday week a poor man, named Bolt, fishing on the beach at Weymouth, received so violent a sunstroke as to be struck down insensible. He expired next day.

At Daybrook, near Nottingham, the boiler of a thrashing-machine exploded on Friday week, resulting in the death of one person, and the serious injury of a number of others.

Four steamers which arrived at Greenock from the north of Ireland during last week were crowded with reapers. The men are getting three shillings a day in the Lothians, besides bed and board.

A Brussels paper informs us that “Dr. André Schleiermacher, one of the greatest scientific notabilities of Germany, died suddenly at Darmstadt on the 11th inst.”

The Society of Riflemen of Kissingen, in Bavaria, organised a few days ago a shooting match, a fête, and a ball in honour of King Otho of Greece, who is residing in that watering-town.

A community in Wisconsin, United States, have recently given to their town the name of Dana, in compliment to Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the *New York Tribune*.

It is reported that Madame Plessy-Arnould has resolved to leave the stage and to enter a convent. She made her debut at the Théâtre Français in 1834, and is now only thirty-nine years of age.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 794,281 lb., which is a decrease of 65,007 lb. compared with the previous statement.

“Baron Alexander Humboldt,” says a letter from Berlin, “was invited by the Queen and Prince Consort of England to breakfast at the Palace of Babelsberg, and was received by them in the most flattering manner.”

The Bishop of London intends commencing the primary visitation of his diocese early in November. The ceremony will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop has just concluded his confirmation for the present year, having confirmed nearly 15,000 young persons.

An Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, &c., which has been formed under distinguished patronage, is to be held at Willenhall, Staffordshire, during the week commencing September 12. The proceeds will be devoted to the extension of the public library in that town.

The Court of East India Directors (says *Allen's India Mail*) have presented Mr. John Stuart Mill with the sum of £500, as a slight token of their appreciation of his eminent abilities and faithful discharge of most laborious and responsible duties.

In consequence of the urgent demand for medical officers in the East, the Court of Directors offer a free passage to those gentlemen who passed the July examinations, provided they take their departure overland during the present month.

Directions have been issued from the Horse Guards for reinforcements to the number of upwards of 2000 men of all ranks to be held in readiness to embark at Gravesend early in the ensuing month for the purpose of augmenting the Queen's forces now serving in India.

It was stated in the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday that the estate of Calvert and Co., the brewers, was being wound up “under inspection” out of court, and was expected to pay “a very large dividend, if not the whole amount,” if a forced sale could be avoided.

Mr. Thomas Spencer Blake, a gentleman of property, aged thirty-two, committed suicide last week, by jumping out of a window of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he had been admitted as a casual case, in a fit of *delirium tremens*.

The *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia* have arrived at Aberdeen from the Arctic winter whale fishery with twenty-eight whales and sixteen tons of bone. Both ships are full. The *Traveller*, of Peterhead, was lost by the breaking up of the ice in the spring, but the crew were saved.

The Liverpool Workhouse Committee, after a hard contest, have consented to allow Roman Catholic and dissenting clergymen free access to the workhouse, for the purposes of religious instruction and consolation.

The *Wiltshire Independent* states that her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pardon to the man William Craft who was sentenced to six months' hard labour for an assault in kissing a young lady at Swanage.

Thirty-five destitute emigrants, whose passage homeward had been paid by the American authorities, have arrived in Liverpool from the United States. Of these, twenty-nine were Irish, three German, and three English. Seven were lunatics.

Thomas Baker Bucknell, convicted at Wells on the 10th inst. for the wilful murder of his grandfather and grandmother, at Creek St. Michael, near Taunton, on the 14th of April last, was hanged at Taunton on Tuesday morning.

The hedgerows and woods in the neighbourhood of Durham are this year heavily laden with hazelnuts. The clusters of nuts are hanging in such profusion in some places that they have a close resemblance to a hop-garden.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe has, according to the *Journal du Havre*, just left Rouen for Paris. She has collected notes on Normandy in two private libraries of Rouen, adds that journal, with a view of writing a work founded on a French subject.

M. Poitevin, the intrepid aeronaut, whose excursions on horse-back caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

The Rev. Mr. Maguire, Incumbent of St. James's, Clerkenwell, has refused a legacy of £100 left to him on condition of “his living on strict total abstinence principles.” The rev. gentleman, in his reply, says, “I am not a teetotaler; and if ever I become one it will be from principle.”

The Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and one of the Proctors in Convocation for the diocese, was installed on Saturday last as Prebendary of Leighton Ecclesia in Lincoln Cathedral. The stall to which was held by the celebrated George Herbert two hundred years ago.

The Lyons newspapers record the death of an old miser in that city, of the name of Crépín, who has left three millions of francs, and five houses at Lyons. He has bequeathed the whole of what he possessed to a poor widow who, by contract, long supplied him with two meals a day for 35 c.

A battue, under the direction of M. Ballet, Lieutenant de Louverie, took place some days ago in the commune of Fay (Aube), to destroy some wolves which had been seen prowling about. Two old ones (male and female) and one cub were killed in a few hours. The he wolf was enormously large, and received fifteen wounds before he fell.



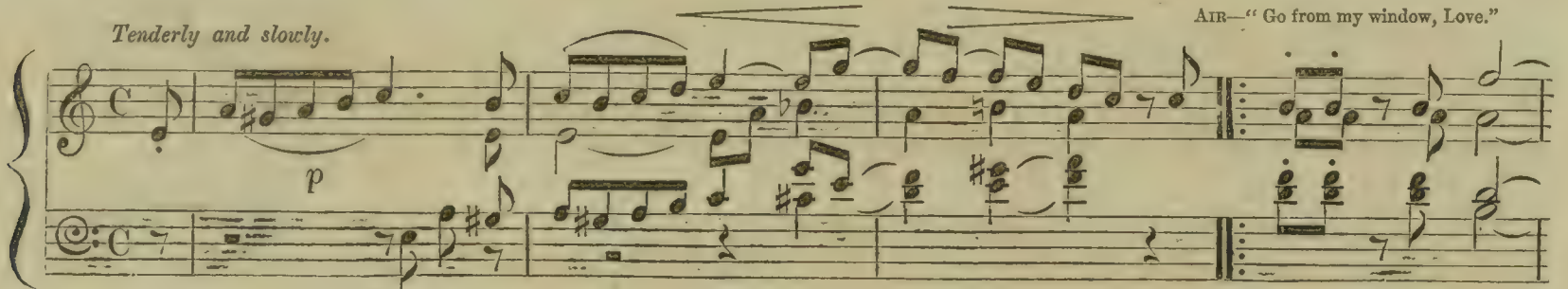
ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.--THE DAY HAS GONE.

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

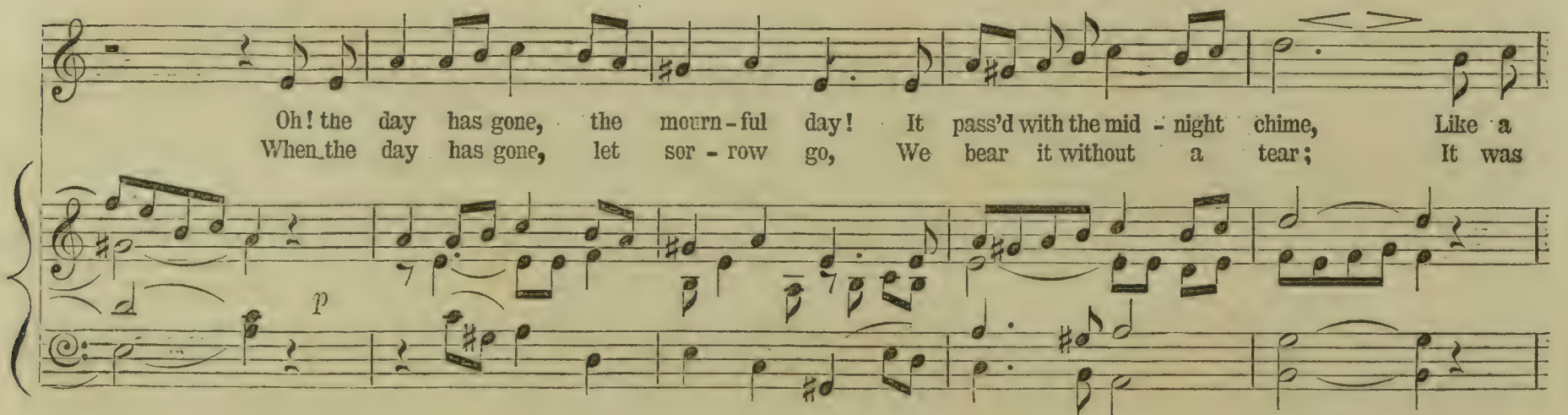
SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY FRANK MORI.

Tenderly and slowly.

AIR—"Go from my window, Love."

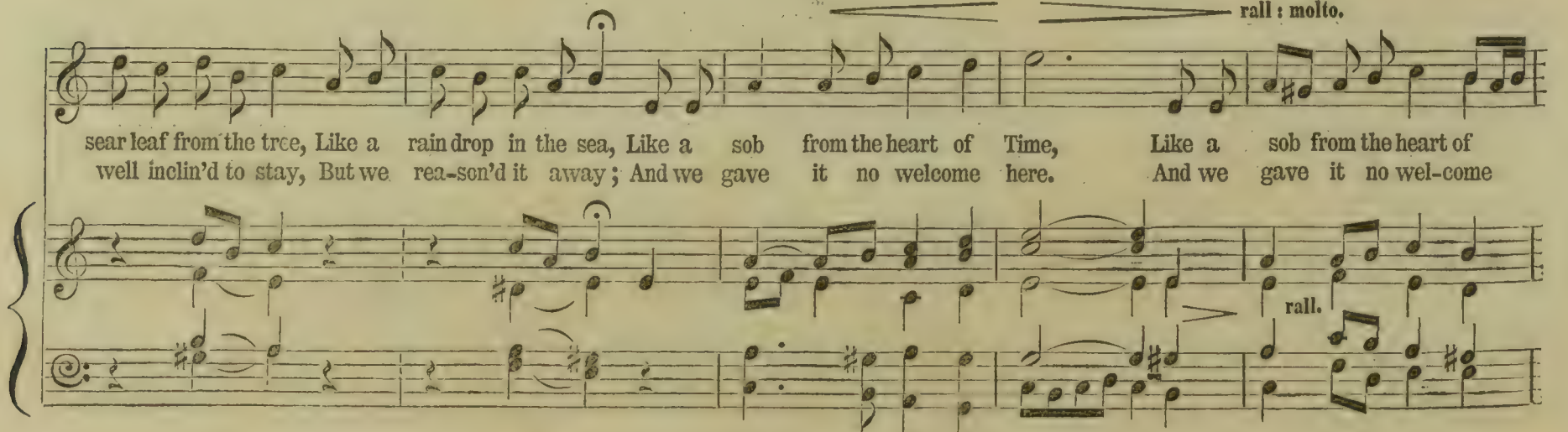


Oh! the day has gone, the mourn-ful day! It pass'd with the mid - night chime, Like a
When the day has gone, let sor - row go, We bear it without a tear; It was



rall: molto.

sear leaf from the tree, Like a raindrop in the sea, Like a sob from the heart of Time, Like a sob from the heart of
well inclin'd to stay, But we rea-son'd it away; And we gave it no welcome here. And we gave it no wel-come



Time.
here. tempo,

Oh! the day has gone, the was-ted day, It
And though the joys like the griefs are gone, Like

brought us both joy and pain, A pleasure that has fled, And a sorrow that is dead, They shall ne - ver revive a -
the snow-flakes in the stream; There are oth-ers to be borne, On the sun-light in the morn; Let us smile in their pur-ple

rall.

gain! They shall ne - ver re-vive a - gain! tempo.
beam! Let us smile in their pur-ple beam.

rall.

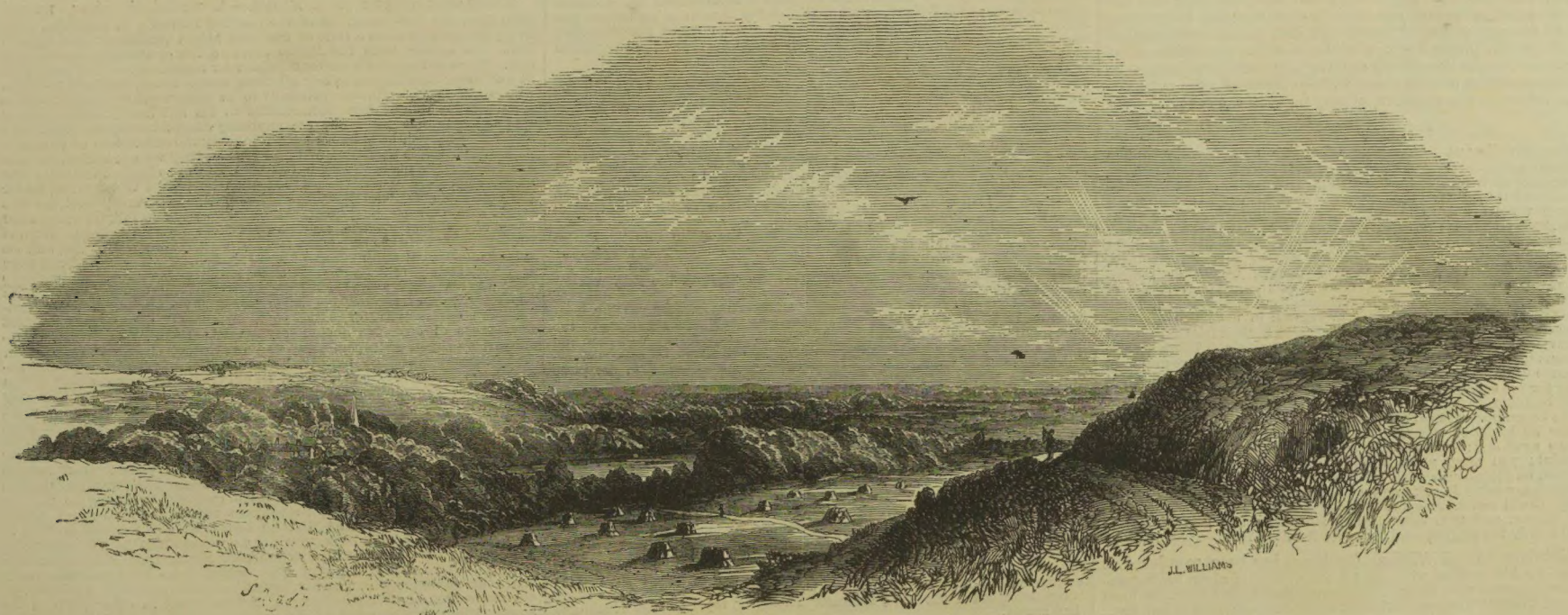
I.
Oh, the day has gone, the mournful
day!
It pass'd with the midnight chime,
Like a sear-leaf from the tree,
Like a rain-drop in the sea,
Like a sob from the heart of Time.

II.
Oh, the day has gone, the wasted
day!
It brought us both joy and pain:
A pleasure that has fled,
And a sorrow that is dead—
They shall never revive again!

III.
When the day has gone, let Sorrow
go!
We bore it without a tear:
It was well inclin'd to stay,
But we reason'd it away,
And we gave it no welcome here.

IV.
And, though the joys with the griefs
are lost,
Like the snow-flakes on the stream,
There are others to be borne
On the sunlight of the morn—
Let us smile in their purple beam!

V.
Lo, the Day is dead! Good Night!
Good Night!
And the Day is born—good day!
There's a voice upon the blast,
And the sand is falling fast—
Let us sing and rejoice while we may!



MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION AND MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

PUBLIC attention has been attracted in so marked a manner to the new examinations lately held at various "centres" throughout the kingdom, under the auspices and direction of the University of Oxford, and the subject is one of such deep and general importance to society, that we feel it incumbent upon us not to pass it by in silence. Instead, however, of entering into minute details of the immediate results of these examinations, which have already been very fully given by many of our contemporaries, we shall endeavour rather to throw out some suggestions calculated to benefit the important cause of "middle-class education."

This term "middle-class," as applied to these examinations, is, we are aware, unauthorised by the University statute, and has been objected to in some quarters as narrowing the sphere of operations of the new movement, and excluding "gentlemen" from entering the arena of competition for the scholastic honours thus offered by the University. We nevertheless, purposely and willingly, retain and adopt the term, as at the same time most significant and most thoroughly English. We have no sympathy with that false feeling which would either restrict the term "middle-class" to a limited section of the business part of the community, or which would ever regard with any other eyes than those of honour and respect the great middle class of England. The wide extent and comprehensiveness of that class, reaching up to, and uniting itself with, nobility on the one hand, and descending on the other to the humbler walks of business life, has been and is, and we trust will long continue to be, at once the source of our national prosperity and the bulwark and best defence of our national security, whether against foreign foes or domestic discord and civil disturbance. Of such vast importance do we believe the constant keeping of this fact in view to be, that we would ever have it carefully attended to as an important element in all our educational arrangements. Everything tending to promote a spirit of union and sympathy among this great middle class of our country is deserving of public support and encouragement, while it is equally the duty and the interest of all to discourage and oppose any movements of an exclusive and narrowminded character. Entertaining these views, we have long been anxious to see some effective steps taken for the restoration and reform of those old endowed schools in which England abounds, and which, if their resources be properly developed, offer a machinery for middle-class education such as can be found in no other country. We need only allude to the well-known fact that there are in almost all parts of England schools endowed, to a greater or less extent, by our forefathers, the great majority of which are effecting little or no good in the cause of public education. While the exertions of individuals have, with the aid of Chancery or of the Charity Commission, effected some reforms, the *vis inertia* of vested rights and other opposing forces have hitherto prevented any general reform such as we would now strongly advocate. For the time has at length come for effecting this most desirable object; and we thank the University of Oxford for having, however unintentionally, applied the lever which will eventually, we trust, be the means of lifting from their old educational foundations the mass of rubbish and of ruins under which they have so long lain buried, that so they may stand forth in all their fair and natural proportions as national schools, in the truest and highest sense, for the children of our middle class.

The Oxford examinations were instituted with the view of improving the education given at the numerous private or "adventure" schools, to which the title of "middle-class schools" was applied, rather arbitrarily, by a portion of the press, because it was generally understood that these schools were to a great extent supported by persons engaged in trade. Such was the original intention and object of these examinations; but all who had been watching with any care the educational progress of the country saw clearly that, if such a system of examination were once successfully established, it would be impossible to confine its operation and influence to any such limited sphere. It would seem that such prizes as University certificates of merit, and class lists published in the newspapers, would soon excite the emulation both of pupils and preceptors of every class and every school; and so it has resulted. While the masters of many schools and so-called "colleges" have as yet stood aloof, or used their influence to prevent their pupils from becoming candidates, a glance down the published class-list will discover the names of some of the best of our old grammar schools, such as Birmingham, Bromsgrove, and Cheltenham, ranged side by side with the private seminaries established by individual enterprise. Next year will doubtless witness a great increase of candidates from our public and endowed schools, or (an alternative we should be sorry to anticipate) these institutions will, as a body, become secondary and inferior to their private and unendowed rivals, a result against which it is the duty and interest of parents more especially to guard. The grammar or endowed schools of our country do, unquestionably, supply a machinery for affording the best education on very moderate terms, and if the middle classes of this country are not sufficiently alive to their own interests to combine in taking effective steps to secure so desirable a boon, by demanding a general and thorough reform of these institutions, and an adaptation of their educational arrangements to the wants of the present time, they richly deserve the retribution which will assuredly attend upon their insensibility and indolence. We will conclude with two remarks. Firstly, let the trustees and masters of the endowed schools of England rest assured that public opinion will now speedily arraign them at its bar, if they fail to see the duty and necessity of utilising and improving, to the utmost of their power, the institutions placed under their charge; and, secondly, when difficulties and obstacles appear so formidable as to dishearten and deter from action, let them look to what has already been accomplished in the grammar-schools of Birmingham, Bromsgrove, Sherborne, Ipswich, and Manchester; or, to take what may be deemed a fairer example, as other difficulties were in this case increased by the smallness of endowment, the grammar school of Cheltenham, which only eight years ago was dragging on a torpid and sluggish existence with some twenty pupils; while now, under the direction of an energetic master, devoted to his profession and his duty, it has steadily advanced into the front rank of the public schools of England, with a roll of nearly 300 pupils, and a system of instruction whose success demonstrates two most important facts—the possibility of combining in the same course of education sound classical instruction with such an amount of useful knowledge and general information as the spirit of the present age requires, and the possibility of so arranging these foundation-schools as to supply suitable education to various sections of the middle class, without causing offence to the feelings, or injury to the manners, of any pupil in the school.

THE MEADOW GRASS.—Consider what we owe merely to the meadow grass—to the covering of the dark ground by that glorious enamel, by the companies of those soft, and countless, and peaceful spires. The fields! Follow but forth for a little time the thoughts of all that we ought to recognise in those words. All spring and summer is in them; the walks by silent scented paths; the rests in noonday heat; the joy of herds and flocks; the power of all shepherd life and meditation; the life of sunlight upon the world, falling in emerald streaks and in soft blue shadows, where else it would have struck upon the dark mould or scorching dust; pastures beside the pacing brooks—soft banks and knolls of lonely hills—thymy slopes of down, overlooked by the blue line of lifted sea—crisp lawns all dim with early dew, or smooth in evening warmth of barred sunshine, dented by happy feet, and softening in their fall the sound of loving voices; all these are summed in those simple words. There are also several lessons symbolically connected with this subject, which we must not allow to escape us. Observe, the peculiar characters of the grass, which adapt it especially for the service of man, are its apparent humility and cheerfulness. Its humility, in that it seems created only for the lowest service, appointed to be trodden on and fed upon. Its cheerfulness, in that it seems to exult under all kinds of violence and suffering. You roll it, and it is stronger the next day; you mow it, and it multiplies its shoots, as if it were grateful; you tread upon it, and it only sends up richer perfume. Spring comes, and it rejoices with all the earth, glowing with variegated flame of flowers, waving in soft depth of fruitful strength. Winter comes, and, though it will not mock its fellow-plants by growing then, it will not pine and mourn, and turn colourless or leafless as they are; it is always green, and is only the brighter and gayer for the hoar frost.—*John Ruskin.*

An idiot boy, named William Coulters, has been murdered at Manchester by his mother, who cut his throat with a razor, having previously nerved herself with drink. She was expecting to be married to an old man, and thought the poor idiot child would be an obstacle in her way.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We have received from the Foreign Office, and also from the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, copies of the following messages exchanged between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States of America:—

THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interests and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus directly communicating with the President, and in renewing to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the skill, science, and indomitable energy of the two countries.

It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilisation, liberty, and law throughout the world!

In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

The President's message, with addresses, numbered one hundred and forty-three words as transmitted, and occupied two hours in its passage through the cable, including several "repeats" and corrections.

We annex a copy of a complimentary message from the directors of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, in reply to the inaugurating message transmitted to them from the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—

New York, August 18.

The directors of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company desire to express to the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company their joy and gratitude for the facilities and privileges of coming into closer union and fellowship with them and their fellow-men throughout the world. May the success that has crowned our labours secure to the nations of the earth a perpetual bond of peace and friendship!

An interchange of courtesies between the city dignitaries of New York and London was on Monday commenced by the receipt of the following message, which was promptly responded to by the Lord Mayor of London:—

"Atlantic Telegraph Company Offices,

22, Old Broad-street, London, August 23.

"Received through the Atlantic Cable at Valentia, and thence to London by the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, the following message, which reached London at six p.m. on Sunday, the 22nd of August, 1858:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

"I congratulate your Lordship on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, uniting the continents of Europe and America, the cities of London and New York, Great Britain, and the United States.

"It is a triumph of science and energy over time and space, uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity, introducing an era in the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conception of the finite mind. To God be the praise!

"New York, Aug. 21."

"DANIEL G. TIEMAN, Mayor."

The Lord Mayor immediately upon receiving the message sent the following reply:—

"TO THE HON. DANIEL G. TIEMAN, MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

"The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic telegraph cable. It is indeed one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill, and perseverance of all parties intrusted with so difficult a duty; and the Lord Mayor sincerely trusts that, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing those kindly feelings which now exist between the two countries.

"Aug. 23."

The first business message of the Atlantic Telegraph was received on Friday week. It announced a collision between the steamers *Europa* and *Arabia*, the latter of which was only slightly injured. The former had to put into St. John's, Newfoundland. No lives were lost. A special message for further particulars was sent from London, and the answer was received from Newfoundland in two hours and a half.

The three steamers comprising the American portion of the telegraph squadron—the *Porcupine*, *Gorgon*, and *Niagara*—have arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, where a grand reception awaited them. The civic authorities of St. John's had invited the officers, &c., of the squadron to a grand banquet, to be given in honour of the great event—the laying of the telegraph cable.

A telegram from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, 11th August, to the *Associated Press*, in the United States, says:—"On the Wednesday before I left London the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company unanimously decided that, after the cable was laid and the Queen's and President's messages transmitted, the line should be kept free several weeks, solely for the use of Dr. Whitehouse, Professor Thompson, and other electricians, to enable them to thoroughly test the various modes of telegraphing, so that the directors might decide which was the best and most rapid method for future use; for it was considered that, after the line should be once thrown open for business, it would be very difficult to obtain it for experimental purposes, even for a short time. Due notice will be given when the line will be ready for business, and of the tariff of prices. There are now over eighty miles of cable left on board the *Niagara*, which will be reshipped in New York to England. All the machinery for paying out the cables left standing, exactly as it was used."

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.

Annexed is the report of Mr. C. T. Bright, the engineer in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in reference to the proceedings during the paying out of the cable from her Majesty's steamer *Agamemnon*.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—On arriving at Valentia, on the morning of the 5th inst, I forwarded to you by telegraph a brief report of the success which has attended the company's endeavours to place Newfoundland in electrical communication with Ireland, and I have now the honour to lay before you fuller particulars of the operations carried out on board her Majesty's steamer *Agamemnon*, which I have been unable to do sooner, owing to the pressure consequent upon the return of the expedition.

After our departure from Queenstown, at 2 a.m. on the 15th ult., we proceeded towards the rendezvous, which we reached on the night of the 25th ult., having been delayed by contrary winds and a head swell. We found the *Niagara*, *Valorous*, and *Gorgon*, which had left Queenstown on the 17th, waiting for us; and on the morning of the 29th, the sea being smooth, and the barometer standing at 30.15, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were connected together by a hawser stern to stern; the end of the cable on board the latter ship was then brought by the boats of the *Valorous* to the *Agamemnon*, where the splice was finished by 1 o'clock, local time, our position then being lat. 52° 8' N., long. 32° 27' W., distant 933.3 statute or 815 nautical miles from the White Strand Bay at Valentia.

Having veered out a sufficient length to bring the splice into the centre of the curve formed by the cable hanging between the ships, the hawser was released, and we proceeded on our course slowly, paying out slack freely for the first three hours, after which the speed of the ship was increased to four and at 7 p.m. to five knots per hour.

All went on well until 7.45 p.m., when, immediately after passing from the outside to the centre of the coil in the main-hold, the beginning of the first turn of the flake next below that in process of delivery was seen (on being exposed by the uncoiling of the cable above it) to be squeezed between the side of the cone in the eye of the coil and the end of the piece of wood by which the leading in part of the coil was defended.

This injury occurred through the extent to which the coil was disturbed during the gales encountered in our previous voyage; although the whole of the upper part of the coil which had been displaced to such an extent as to promise any difficulty in paying out was removed, and coiled on the upper deck abaft the foremast, it would appear that all the new cable which had been lately placed on the top of the main coil had shifted somewhat in the heavy weather, for it was necessary to rectify any defect arising from the same cause at a similar part of the coil soon after.

The old cable, which had been coiled for a longer time, and was more thickly coated with the mixture of tar and pitch, was not in the least degree disturbed.

When the defective piece had been passed under some of the turns of the flake, then paying out to the outside, in order to allow of more narrow examination than could be made in the centre of the coil where the cable was passing out of the hold, Professor Thompson reported that continuity had ceased.

On the cessation of signals I requested Captain Preedy to stop the ship, having placed Mr. Clifford to superintend the machine, so that as little cable might be paid out as was consistent with safety. Mr. Canning taking charge of the reinstatement of the injury, while Mr. Hoare attended to the dynamometer.

It is in great measure owing to the care of these gentlemen that no ill resulted from this critical mischance.

At 9.15 the fault was repaired, and shortly afterwards signals were again reported from the *Niagara*. We had at this time paid out forty-six nautical miles of cable from the *Agamemnon*.

The depth of water at the time of this stoppage was 2030 fathoms, according to the nearest sounding.

By noon on the 30th we had paid out 135.8 nautical miles, being then in lat. 52° 24', long. 29° 59', by observation, and 718 miles distant from Valentia, the *Niagara* having laid 130 miles of cable.

After this the wind freshened, and a heavy swell got up, increasing the motion of the ship very much, and at midnight it was blowing hard from south-south-east, the consumption of coal required to keep up the speed which I desired to maintain being so great that some apprehension was felt in regard to the sufficiency of our supply of fuel.

At noon on the 31st the *Agamemnon* had paid out 280 miles, and the *Niagara* 235.

The weather did not allow of any observation, but our run by dead reckoning made us about 605 miles from Valentia, and in the locality where the depth of 2400 fathoms (the greatest in our route) was obtained by Captain Dayman, in her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, last year.

During the day the wind continued to blow heavily, the sea running very high. By midnight the barometer had fallen to 29° 50', and everything indicated a change for worse, rather than for better, weather. We had then paid out 358 miles of cable, the *Niagara* 365.

At noon on Sunday August 1, we were 478½ miles from Valentia, our position by observation being lat. 52° 26' 30", long. 23° 16' 30", 434 miles having been paid out from the *Agamemnon* and 440 by the *Niagara*.

During the morning the wind had changed to the south-west, and the weather gave signs of amendment, but a heavy swell remained, and in the afternoon the breeze freshened, squalls followed each other in rapid succession, and the ship pitched as much as before.

By noon on the 2nd we were in lat. 52° 35', long. 19° 48', 351.6 miles from Valentia, 605 miles of cable having been laid from the *Agamemnon* and 615 from the *Niagara*.

In the afternoon the force of the wind decreased and the motion of the ship was much easier. At 3 p.m. we had to alter our course for a few minutes to avoid a three-masted schooner, which passed us on the port bow so closely as to make it a subject for congratulation that she did not cross our path astern; the cable grew out very much to the starboard side during the change, but I caused an additional amount of slack to be paid out at the time, so that no undue strain came upon it.

During the evening the weather was squally, and by four o'clock in the morning of the 3rd the wind had got round to the north-west, and a long slow swell from the south-west caused the ship to pitch and roll as much as before. At this time some excitement was created by a barque bearing down upon our starboard beam; we increased our speed to clear her, but she hove to on being intercepted by the *Valorous*.

At noon on the 3rd we had paid out 776 miles of cable, being then in lat. 52° 26', long. 16° 7' 40", 212.2 miles from Valentia, the *Niagara* having laid 780 miles.

After the depth of water, which has averaged 2000 fathoms since the 1st inst., began to lessen, and at 5 p.m. the greatest variation in our track (from 1750 to 550 fathoms within about ten miles) occurred; an extra percentage of slack being laid to provide for any irregularities which might there exist in the bottom. By midnight the depth had further decreased to 216 fathoms.

At 4 a.m. on the 4th the large coil in the mainhold was exhausted, and we commenced paying out from the upper deck coil.

By noon the water had deepened again to 400 fathoms; we were then in lat. 52° 11', long. 12° 40', only 89½ miles from Valentia, having laid 924 miles of cable, while the *Niagara* had laid 925.

During the day the wind and sea dropped, and at 8 p.m., having reduced our distance from Valentia to fifty miles, the *Valorous* steamed ahead to make out the land.

The water now shoaled gradually. At 8.30 p.m., having finished the second coil, a change was effected to the cable on the orlop-deck.

At midnight we were in company with the *Valorous* in sight of the Upper Skellig light, and at dawn on the morning of the 5th abreast of the Blaskets, steaming slowly towards Valentia.

At six a.m. we anchored in Douglas Bay, 2022 nautical miles having been paid out between the two ships, and proceeded to coil a sufficient length of cable to reach the shore into one of the paddle-box boats of the *Valorous*.

The wind freshened in the course of the morning, by which the landing of the end was somewhat delayed, the swell becoming so great that Captain Preedy got up steam in the *Agamemnon*, ready to put out to sea at any moment.

At three p.m. the end of the cable was safely brought to the beach, and passed into the company's station.

The strain upon the cable varied during the paying out under different circumstances of weather, depth of water, and speed of ship, as will be seen by the accompanying tabular log, which furnishes details recorded several times in each hour of the indicated strain, weight on breaks, angle of cable, rate of paying out, rate of ship, revolutions of screw, distance run according to Massey's log, distance made good by observations, and a journal of all events worthy of note in each watch. An entry is also made of Greenwich time, so that the electrician's diary and the log kept on board the *Niagara* may be more readily compared with it.

Some inconvenience was experienced by the great accumulation of pitch and tar, a second coating of which was laid on the cable when coiled away at Keyham for the winter to prevent it from rusting; but this had also its advantage in keeping down the cable leading from the coil, which had, if too dry in any place, a tendency to fly out when running at a high speed.

The paying-out machinery (consisting of the addition of Mr. Appold's brake to one of the two machines fitted on board each ship last year, as recommended by your committee, with the dynamometer, for indicating the strain) has worked exceedingly well, in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon the manufacturers, Messrs. Easton and Amos.

The handwheel for lifting the weights when required, designed by Mr. Amos, was of considerable service during the unfavourable weather which prevailed for the chief part of the voyage.

The amount of slack paid out amounted to 22 per cent upon the distance run. Less might have been laid, but I considered it desirable to ensure the cable laying everywhere on the bottom—that ample slack should be used to cover any irregularities within bounds of probability.

I must not conclude this report without again expressing my deep sense and appreciation of the laborious zeal and untiring patience exhibited by Captain Preedy and the officers and company of the *Agamemnon*; nor can I too strongly express my obligation to Mr. Canning and Mr. Clifford, who so ably took part with me in the general superintendence of the work, and to Mr. Hoar and Mr. Moore, whose supervision of the dynamometer and machinery was of the utmost value to us; and it must not be forgotten that Captain Hudson and the officers and crew of the *Niagara*, with Mr. Everett and Mr. Woodhouse, who had charge of the operation of paying out from the *Niagara*, with the assistance of Mr. Kell, have also performed their share of the labour equally with those who have returned to Ireland in the *Agamemnon*.

I have the honour to remain your most obedient servant,

22, Old Broad-street, Aug. 19.

CHARLES T. BRIGHT, Engineer.

MISERABLE DEATH OF A MISER.—A wretched miser, named

John Few, has just passed out of the world at Potterne, in Wiltshire, after living for sixty years in a state of the most abject parsimony and squalid filth. We extract from the *Devizes Gazette* a few particulars concerning him. Some of the details are too repulsive for repetition:—"For years past he had never been known to buy anything except bread, and now and then a morsel of cheese. He was generally to be seen wandering about with a small piece of each of these commodities in his left hand, but his penury was so great that he rarely ate anything except bread, and that very sparingly; indeed, he has been known to carry the same piece of cheese in his hand for weeks together. As to his clothes, they were in tatters, and the excuse which he made for them was that he was so badly off that he was unable to procure better. In this condition he passed through life, under the cognomen of 'John Few, the old miser.' On Saturday week he was seized with diarrhoea, and, finding himself very weak and ill, he went to the house of a distant relative, about a mile from his own cottage. He was immediately carried to bed, and a medical gentleman was sent for, and on taking off the old cloth which he wore round his neck fifty shillings were found concealed in it. He lingered on for a day or two, and on his death the door of his cottage was forced open by the local authorities. With the exception of a miserable little table, the down-stairs room contained no furniture of any kind, nor was there the slightest appearance of any fire having been used; there were neither fire-irons, kettle, pot, saucepan, nor a single utensil of any kind in the house. The bedroom contained neither bed, bedstead, nor bedding of any description; two old sacks and part of an old great-coat were the only things upon the floor (and upon these it appeared the old man slept). The only piece of furniture in the room was a box about a yard long, which upon being opened was found to contain what had once been a suit of good black clothes and a pair of buckskin and a pair of corduroy smallclothes, but the mildew and rot had taken such possession of them that upon being removed from their long resting-place they fell to pieces. But besides these articles of clothing there were some old things hanging about, and on searching them the deeds of two or three cottages belonging to the old miser were found in one pocket; a banker's receipt for £135 (upon which it has since been ascertained that no less than £40 interest is due) in another; a savings-bank book, in which he was credited to the amount of £195, in another; and in others several odd memoranda of money lent—amongst them a note of hand for £200; whilst upon further search down stairs there were found in a corner, buried beneath a quantity of rubbish, an old shoe containing thirty sovereigns, and concealed in other parts of the house various smaller sums in sixpences, halfpence, and farthings. The search altogether proved the old man to have been worth upwards of £600.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.—The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced is trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.

The usual shape, from 5s. 6d.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.
Post-office Orders payable to James Read, Oxford-street.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS.—The largest variety of shapes in the kingdom. Our new shape just from Paris—it adds much to the gracefulness of the figure—price 9s. 9d.

Some very beautiful goods at 10s. 6d.
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INDIA LAWN JACKETS.—A very pretty shape, cool, graceful, and useful, reduced to 2s. 11d. 4.

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THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET.—A very pretty shape, just from Paris. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.

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THE BLACK LACE JACKET.—Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.

Drawings of all Jackets forwarded post-free.
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OUR NEW WATERPROOF SEASIDE CLOAK.—Trimmed with the New French Plaiting, Quite a Lady's Mantle, Price 9s. 9d.

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READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.—Plain, flounced, and double skirt, with Jacket complete, Colour warranted fast.

A fresh arrival from Paris every Tuesday.

Another large lot of very superior goods made up with Jacket complete, 4s. 9d.; usually sold at a guinea before made.

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EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new detachable needles. Price 2s. 6d., by post 13 stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 8s. 3d.

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THE NEW PARIS SEASIDE DRESS.—The material is quite new; it is of a cream colour, and remarkably light in weight; as glossy as silk, and not liable to crease; made up in Paris ready for wear, with the long Jacket for in or out door wear.

Price 23s. 9d.

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A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS—at a singularly low price. A simple check, in every colour; the material is Cashmere, with rich Ducape Side Trimmings in French Blue, Nut Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green; edged with Velvet. The Skirt is lined throughout; the material for Bodice included. Price 14s. 9d., if with our new shaped Jacket, made and elaborately trimmed with Velvet, 2s. 9d. extra. Scarfs, trimmed with Velvet, and Ribbon Bow behind to match, 3s. 10d.

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MUSLINS.—The remainder of this year's Stock clearing out at any price. There is a good variety of Mourning. Patterns post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC MORNING DRESSES, 4s. 9d. Neat, chaste patterns; new, for autumn wear; made with a very pretty Jacket. A fresh importation from Paris every Wednesday. For country orders, size of skirt and round the shoulders required.

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SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—TO LADIES AND FAMILIES. JAMES SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, are now showing a fresh Delivery of SILKS, as follows:—No. 1. Black Ducape, 1s. 9d., per yard. No. 2. Rich Spitalfields Black Glaces, wide width, very bright and stout, 2s. 6d. per yard. No. 3. Coloured and Black Moiré Antiques, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 11d. per yard. No. 4. 2000 Yards Rich Checked and Cross-over Stripes, in all the New Autumn Colours, 25s. 6d. the Dress, wide width. No. 5. The New Two-Flounced Robe, in Black and all Colours, 52s. 6d., usual price 75s. 6d.

Special attention is recommended to the Black Bayadère Flounced Skirts at 42 12s. 6d., including Bodice.

Observe the address, SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

N.B. Patterns sent post-free on application.

THE NEW MUSLIN DRESS with SCARF.—This ladylike Dress made up with two or three flounces, and the self-expanding Jacket. The Scarf is trimmed with Ribbon Streamers, 10s. 6d.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS, made up with the self-expanding Jacket, 10s. 9d. Post-office orders payable to W. Joyce, Country orders, size round the shoulders, waist, and length of skirt.

Drawing and patterns free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS, with SCARF.—This fashionable dress, made up in all colours, lined and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for bodice, 12s. 9d.; with the Jacket made to correspond, 16s. 6d.

Our Cashmere Check Dress, with rich Ducape side trimming in all colours, and velvet, with material for bodice, 14s. 9d.; made up with our self-expanding Jacket, 15s. 6d.

Drawings and patterns post-free.

If with Scarf to match either dress, 4s. 6d. extra.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

SEASIDE and TOURIST CLOAKS—in Waterproof Tweed, 10s. 9d. and 12s. 9d. The New Velvet Mantle, 42s. to 54s. Guineas.

Our New Self-expanding Jacket, Marcella, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.

White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d.

French Muslin Jackets, 8s. 6d.

Black and Coloured Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d. to 12s. 9d.

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LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered with Christian Names, by post 13 stamps; in Colours, 20 stamps.

Hemmed stitched Cambric, 13 stamps; extra fine, 20 stamps.

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THE SEASON BEING FAR ADVANCED, we are now clearing out the whole of our extensive and valuable STOCK of RICH and ELEGANT SILKS, at nearly half value (previous to annual stock-taking), comprising a most varied ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES.

Quills now selling at 38s. 6d., 58s. 6d., and 34 guineas.

Elegant and Useful Striped, Checked, Broché, and Glacé Silks, marked down to 18d., 23s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns for inspection postage-free.

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SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of customers. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s.

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FLOUNCINGS, BRIDAL SCARFS and SQUARES, in Brussels, Honiton, Point d'Angleterre, Swiss, and other Laces.

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MOUCHOIRS, Embroidered PETTICOATS.

Black (Real and Imitation) Lace Flouncings of superior quality and design.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully solicited to examine the present magnificent stock.

From their long-established connection with the most eminent Foreign and British Manufacturers, and exclusive attention to this branch of business, Messrs. Haywards are enabled to offer the greatest variety of Fashionable Novelty at the lowest prices, saving to purchasers all intermediate profit.

21, OXFORD-STREET, OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON.

PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., sent Post-free to any part of the World, by writing for Patterns of the New Autumn Silks and other Fabrics, Ladies reading in the country or abroad will save 50 per cent in purchasing their Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses. Family Mourning, India Outfits, &c.

N.B. Parcels exceeding the value of 25 sent carriage-free. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

PETER ROBINSON begs most respectfully to call his customers' attention to a very extensive purchase of COLOURED FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, all of which will be sold at 34 guineas, the majority of them being well worth 6 guineas. Patterns post-free.

PETER ROBINSON'S New Autumn Checked Silks at 21 3s. 9d. the Full Dress.

New Autumn Extra Rich Ditto 1 5s. 9d. "

New Autumn Striped Silks 1 3s. 9d. "

New Autumn Plain Silks 1 7s. 9d. "

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The remaining Stock of Summer Silks are now being Sold at a very great reduction in price.

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Address Peter Robinson, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.

MOURNING ORDERS.—Family Mourning at moderate charges. SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with crape, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with MANTLES and BONNETS to match. Families would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this warehouse.

Mourning of every description kept ready made, and despatched free to any part of Town or Country at a moment's notice.

DRESSMAKING at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.

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Also, SILK SKIRTS, handsomely trimmed with crape, from 34 guineas to 10.

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N.B.—The usual trade discount to milliners.

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LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free. J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS, of Scotch Waterproof Tweed, in all the heathers and plain colours, for travelling and seaside wear. A large variety of guinea cloaks. Patterns free.—By appointment to the Queen. Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 127, Regent-street (four doors from Vigo-street).

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AVIS.—Announcement to Ladies.—PARIS BONNETS and CHILDREN'S FELT HATS for the Autumn. The "Turban," the "Snowden," the "DI Vernon," and Gipsy Hats, the newest shapes. Ladies' Riding Hats, &c.—W. SIMMONS, 36, King William-street, London. On y parle Français.

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SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED CORAZZA SHIRTS, 31s. 6d. and 42s. the half-dozen. Important improvements having been made in these celebrated shirts, gentlemen are respectfully solicited to suspend their orders until they have seen them. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival. Book of 80 Illustrations and detailed particulars gratis and post-free.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirtmakers, 99, St. Martin's-lane, Saint Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.—Established 60 years.

SPORTING SHIRTS, by RODGERS.—New and extraordinary designs, in all colours, including Horses Dogs, Foxes, Birds, &c. Also a choice of more than 100 New Fashionable coloured shirtings, in neat and gentlemanly patterns.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirtmakers, 99, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.—Patterns for selection and book of 80 Illustrations post-free for two stamps.

T H E D R U I D, Registered 114,231, 114,232, Entered at Stationers' Hall. A New Mantle. Any person infringing on this Registered Pattern will be subject to an action at law.

JAY'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, REGENT-STREET.

R I C H F R E N C H BLACK SILK DRESSES, 34 Guineas each. JAY'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

NEW GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT. GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street. Silkmongers and General Drapers, respectfully announce that their new premises, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to every description of General Mourning, which is sold at the same ready-money rate of profit as in the other departments of their establishment.

Good Black Silks, from 1s. 11d. per yard.

Rich Gros Royal, Radzingers, and French Glacés, from 2s. 6d. per yard.

N.B. The whole of their Summer Stock, in the various departments, is now being sold at greatly reduced prices.

SCOTT ADIE'S Guinea Waterproof CLOAKS and JACKETS, suited for the Sea and Continental Travelling, in all the Scotch colours.

SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street).

MECHI'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London. Bronzes, vases, pearl and ivory work, medieval manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes, and work tables, inkstands, fans; the largest stock in England of papier-maché elegancies, writing-desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle, backgammon, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor-strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mech's establishments have been so long famed.

TRAVELLING BAGS and WRITING-CASES, at PARKINS and GOTT'S, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! Travelling Toilet-bags—Empty Travelling-bags—Bags for Books, Papers, &c.—Ladies' Reticule-bags—Ladies' Work-bags—Courier-bags, &c.—A. H. W. Dressing-case Maker, 46, Cornhill.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—For Marking Linen, Silk, &c., use CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. No preparation. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s.; with directions post-free for stamps.—T. Culleton, Patenteo, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane).

JAMES LEWIS'S CAPE JASMIN, distilled from the Flowers, is the most aristocratic perfume of the day. Price 2s. 6d.—66 Oxford-street, W., and Crystal Palace.

LADIES VISITING THE SEASIDE, TOURISTS, and TRAVELLERS will find the application of **ROWLANDS' KALYDOR**

both cooling and refreshing to the Face and Skin, allaying all heat and irritability, removing Eruptions, Sunburn, Freckles, and Tan, and rendering the Skin soft, clear, and healthy. Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle.

The heat of Summer also induces a dryness of the Hair, and a tendency to its falling off, which may be completely obviated by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

A delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation, and, as an invigorant and purifier of the Hair, beyond all precedent. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.—Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Beware of Spurious Imitations.

A FINE HEAD of HAIR guaranteed in six months by the use of ELLIOTT'S GOLDEN MELANA. This celebrated preparation is unfailing in its stimulating effects on the young and weak hairs, causing them to grow with vigour and rapidity, and the colouring matter to ascend into the tubes where the hair is grey. Price 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s.—T. ELLIOTT, Hairgrower (first floor), 51, Fenchurch-street. Forwarded on receipt of postage stamps. T. E.'s Feather-weight Wigs, 12 10s.

D'ALTENBURG'S ORIENTAL OIL is the only reliable preparation for a rapid production of Whiskers and Moustaches, is also an infallible Remedy for Baldness, and permanently restores grey hair to its original Colour. Sold at 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. by all Chemists and Perfumers; and at 38A, Lamb's Conduit-street.

FRED. LEWIS'S ELECTRIC OIL is an infallible Remedy for Restoring, Strengthening, and Beautifying the Hair. It is the greatest wonder of the age. When all others fail, try this. Sold by all respectable vendors of perfumery in the kingdom, in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. Wholesale agent for England, W. C. Greenish, Short-street, Finsbury-pavement; for Scotland and Norway, B. Buchanan-street, Glasgow.—Fred. Lewis, Inventor and Proprietor, Dublin.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET SCENT and FAREWELL BOUQUET, at 2s. 6d., known as the two best Perfumes made. 157B, New Bond-street, and Chemists and Perfumers.

PREMATURE BALDNESS.—Mrs. PARKER'S BARR LOTION and POMADE. To be had only from her son and successor, Mr. ERWIN PARKER, 132, New Bond-street. Established 30 years.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from Gloves, Silks, Cloths, Carpets, &c. &c. In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Books, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. J. HUTCHINSON, 7, Dean-street, High Holborn, W.C.; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value immediately remitted by Post-office order.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 219 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HART, 21, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C., are giving the highest prices for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL, satin and velvet dresses, regiments, uniforms, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, any time or address. Address as above. Parcels from the country the utmost value remitted in cash. Established 1891.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regiments, &c., for Exportation. Highest cash price given. N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their residences by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane; or 46A, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent, Post-office orders remitted same day.—N.B. Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, Old Lace Coins, &c. Bought and Sold.

TO NERVOUS and RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS. £10,000 DAMAGES.—Condemnation of the Inventor's Rights.—Let Counterfeiters therefore be cautious.—PULVERMACH'S MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAINS. Thousands of Testimonials from Clergymen, Barristers, Naval and Military Officers, and others, show that one of the most powerful cures, without pain, trouble, or any other medicine. All kinds of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Epileptic, Paralytic, and Nervous Complaints, Indigestion, Spasms, and a host of others. No remedy discovered has ever attracted such high praise as this. Philosophers, divines, eminent physicians, in all parts of the world, recommend them. Effects instant and agreeable. May be tested beforehand. Price 5s. and 10s. 6d.; the 15s., 18s., and 22s. most useful, free by post.—Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street (adjoining the Princess Theatre), London.

INAUGURATION OF THE BROTHERTON STATUE.

THE statue recently erected in Peel Park, Salford, to the memory of the late Joseph Brotherton, Esq., for so many years the faithful representative of the borough in Parliament, was formally inaugurated on Thursday, the 5th inst., in the presence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Mayor and Corporation of Salford, and a very large assembly of the inhabitants of the borough, the city of Manchester, and the whole surrounding district.

The statue is of bronze, by Mr. M. Noble, who also executed the statues of the Queen and of Sir Robert Peel in the same park. Like the latter, Mr. Brotherton is represented in modern costume, and in an easy attitude, as if speaking. Mr. Noble has been successful in producing a good portrait of the revered member. The statue is of colossal proportions, being ten feet high, and weighing about five tons. The pedestal is of Aberdeen granite, ten feet six inches high, seven feet square at the base, on which rests a plinth four feet square. It bears inscriptions on three sides. The memorial is placed a little to the right of the principal gate, the figure looking towards the entrance. The front of the pedestal bears the following:—

Joseph Brotherton, Esquire, the first, and for twenty-four successive years (from 1832 to 1857), the faithful representative of the borough of Salford in the House of Commons. Born May 22, 1783; died January 7, 1857.

On the side facing towards the park are inscribed the words uttered by Mr. Brotherton when once addressing the House of Commons:—"My riches consist, not in the extent of my possessions, but in the fewness of my wants;" and on the side towards the Irwell, "Erected by public subscription, A.D. 1858."

Shortly after eleven o'clock the Mayor of Salford, W. Harvey, Esq., accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Sir J. Potter, M.P., Mr. Thornely, M.P., Mr. James Brotherton (son of the deceased gentleman), the Rev. Canon Stowell, and numerous members of the Corporations of Salford and Manchester, entered the reading-room of the museum, which was completely filled with a highly respectable company of ladies and gentlemen. The Mayor, having taken the chair, opened the proceedings by a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. D. Chadwick, honorary secretary, read letters of apology for non-attendance from Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Mark Philips, M.P., and Mr. Massey, M.P. He mentioned that numerous other letters to a similar effect had been received.

The Bishop of Manchester then delivered the inaugural address, in which he referred to the great public services which Mr. Brotherton had performed, and to his strenuous exertions for the benefit of the poorer classes. It was his belief that few persons had ever lived who had shown such true and perfect disinterestedness as regarded himself, and such an unobtrusive, unostentatious, earnest desire to benefit others. Though not connected by birth or education with the operative class, Mr. Brotherton had laboured for a considerable portion of his life in their behalf; he had learned to estimate their situation, to sympathise with their feelings, to understand their privations; and he devoted himself as an ardent, practical missionary in their cause. He had endeavoured to shorten the hours of labour; and he had always been most active in the promotion of parks and places of public recreation which would give the working classes the opportunity of turning their leisure to the best account. Such was the man they were assembled to honour. They had done wisely in erecting that noble statue to his memory in Salford Park. His Lordship's eloquent address, of which we regret not to be able to give more than the above meagre outline, was listened to with deep interest, and was greeted at its close with great applause. The Mayor and the rest of the company then proceeded from the reading-room to the statue in the park, where the ceremony of inauguration was proceeded with.

Sir John Potter directed the uncovering of the statue, and in the name of the subscribers presented it to the Mayor, as the representative of the Corporation of Salford. Sir John afterwards spoke at some length, referring to the efforts which Mr. Brotherton had made for the benefit of society at large, and especially for the improvement of the labouring classes.

Mr. Thornely, M.P. for Wolverhampton, said he had sat in the House of Commons on the next seat to Mr. Brotherton for upwards of twenty years, and bore testimony to the esteem in which the hon. gentleman was held by his brother members of Parliament of all shades of political opinion.

Mr. James Brotherton (son of the late member) briefly addressed the assembly, expressing the feelings of gratitude which were entertained towards the subscribers to the memorial by the family of him whose various excellences and virtues it was intended to commemorate.

The Mayor of Salford formally accepted the statue on behalf of the Corporation of the borough, and executed the deed of trust. The proceedings then terminated.



STATUE OF THE LATE MR. JOSEPH BROTHERTON, ERECTED IN PEEL PARK, MANCHESTER.

THE "WELCOME" GOLD NUGGET.

FOR the following particulars respecting this huge nugget, stated to be the largest piece of virgin gold ever discovered, we are indebted to Mr. Haywood, Receiver and Paymaster at the Sub-Treasury, Ballarat, who also forwarded the sketch from which the accompanying Engraving was taken. We beg to express our thanks also to Messrs. Sands and Henny, of Melbourne, and to others, for sending us drawings of this nugget.

"The 'Welcome' Nugget, as the fortunate finders have named this large mass of gold, was found (says Mr. Haywood) at eight o'clock on the evening of the 8th June, at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, about 190 feet below the surface, and is a very splendid specimen of almost pure gold. The dimensions are as follow:—Greatest length, 17 inches; breadth, 11 inches; and thickness, 7 inches. The weight is 184 lb. 9 oz. 16 dwt. troy; and the value, as a nugget, I should think about £10,000. The intrinsic value has been calculated at £8700. The lucky finders consist of a party of twenty-two miners (all Cornishmen, with the exception of one from the neighbouring county), who had previously succeeded in obtaining from the same claim several smaller pieces, varying from twelve to forty-five ounces. I am informed that this is

rank of corporal elevation:—

His Imperial Highness the Prince Imperial Napoleon Louis-Eugène-Jean-Joseph, matriculated No. 3463, is appointed to be a corporal in the 1st battalion, 1st company, in which there is a vacancy by reason of the transfer of Corporal Prugnot to the 3rd battalion of the 4th company. Versailles, Aug. 14, 1858.

DE BRETEVILLE, Colonel.

the fourth party who have worked the ground; but in this instance they had put down a new shaft."

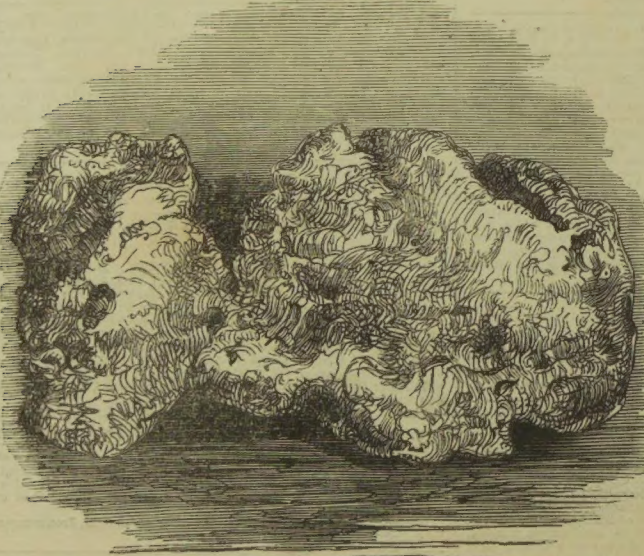
The *Ballarat Times* makes the following remarks respecting the singular form of this nugget:—"It had a narrow escape from being two nuggets instead of one, for at a point one-third from the end its continuity is only maintained by a narrow neck, which is so slight that the men were afraid to handle their prize much, lest they might break it in two. In shape it has a grotesque resemblance to a skeleton horse's head and shoulders—the narrow part we have mentioned representing the neck. Or it looks like a continent with a peninsula attached to it by a narrow isthmus. It bears upon its sides the marks of several hard blows from the pick." The subjoined, from the *Ballarat Star*, gives some interesting particulars relative to this splendid discovery:—"The finding of the 'Welcome Nugget,' valued at some nine thousand pounds sterling, has come most opportunely as a relief to the somewhat depressed condition of mining affairs, and is a proud assurance to the miner that old Ballarat is not done yet. For a little space, distanced lately by the 'Blanche Barkly,' from Korong, the first and richest of the gold-fields has again resumed her old position, and stands unmatched in the history of gold-mining. How many more such glittering treasures lie waiting for the pick of the plodding old ground-miner nobody can say; but that many similar masses have yet to be unearthed it is fair to presume, and the fact should induce a more thorough prospecting of the whole area taken up by our deep-lead sinkers. The lucky discovery of the 'Welcome' shows how uncertain is the fortune of the miner. Often and often had that part of the Old Gravel Pits been turned over, and after the lapse of several years the Red Hill Company have come upon the richest prize ever yet found, and that, too, only a foot or two beneath an old drive of some one or other of the many parties that had previously worked the ground. As usual, we understand this magnificent lump was found on the reef, though near the gutter; and thus we have another argument in favour of thorough-reef prospecting. Considerable excitement of a pleasurable kind followed the announcement of the discovery in the papers, and, when the valuable mass was taken to the Bank and Treasury, large crowds were in attendance to catch a glimpse of the 'Welcome.' With a praiseworthy eye to business, the hospital authorities speedily negotiated with the fortunate owners, who at once consented to the exposition of the mass in the Miners' Exchange for the benefit of the hospital. The huge lump was forthwith removed to the Exchange, and exhibited to the public, at an entrance fee of one shilling; the secretary to the hospital (Mr. Moore) issuing tickets of admission at the door, and the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Henry Harris) having charge of the 'last wonder of the world,' in one of the inclosures of the Exchange Room. Eagerly crowding round the railed inclosure, the public were gratified with the sight of the new and very 'welcome' wonder, reposing on a wooden hand-barrow or tray, the yellow mass, almost pure, relieved by a black velvet cloth underneath. We have since ascertained that the receipts during the exhibition for the benefit of the hospital amounted to £67."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.

THE Portrait which we now present is from a photograph taken by Messrs. Miall (Frères). The portrait has been but recently taken, at the Tuileries, representing the Prince on a toy horse. The Imperial Prince, who, it will be remembered, was enrolled in the 1st Regiment of Grenadier Guards a few days after his birth, and who has ever since drawn the pay of a private soldier, has just been promoted to the rank of corporal. The following is the text of the order for his



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.



THE "WELCOME" NUGGET.